NBG-417N

Wireless N-lite Home Router

User's Guide

Default Login Details

IP Address	http://192.168.1.1
Password	1234

Firmware Version 1.0
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ZyXEL

www.zyxel.com

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About This User's Guide

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for people who want to configure the NBG-417N using the Web Configurator.

Tips for Reading User's Guides On-Screen

When reading a ZyXEL User's Guide On-Screen, keep the following in mind:

- If you don't already have the latest version of Adobe Reader, you can download it from http://www.adobe.com.
- Use the PDF's bookmarks to quickly navigate to the areas that interest you. Adobe Reader's bookmarks pane opens by default in all ZyXEL User's Guide PDFs.
- If you know the page number or know vaguely which page-range you want to view, you can enter a number in the toolbar in Reader, then press [ENTER] to jump directly to that page.
- Type [CTRL]+[F] to open the Adobe Reader search utility and enter a word or phrase. This can help you quickly pinpoint the information you require. You can also enter text directly into the toolbar in Reader.
- To quickly move around within a page, press the [SPACE] bar. This turns your cursor into a "hand" with which you can grab the page and move it around freely on your screen.
- Embedded hyperlinks are actually cross-references to related text. Click them to jump to the corresponding section of the User's Guide PDF.

Related Documentation

- Quick Start Guide

  The Quick Start Guide is designed to help you get your NBG-417N up and running right away. It contains information on setting up your network and configuring for Internet access.

- Supporting Disc

  The embedded Web Help contains descriptions of individual screens and supplementary information.

- Support Disc

  Refer to the included CD for support documents.

Documentation Feedback

Send your comments, questions or suggestions to: techwriters@zyxel.com.tw

Thank you!

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Need More Help?

More help is available at www.zyxel.com.

- Download Library

  Search for the latest product updates and documentation from this link. Read the Tech Doc Overview to find out how to efficiently use the User Guide, Quick Start Guide and Command Line Interface Reference Guide in order to better understand how to use your product.

- Knowledge Base

  If you have a specific question about your product, the answer may be here. This is a collection of answers to previously asked questions about ZyXEL products.

- Forum

  This contains discussions on ZyXEL products. Learn from others who use ZyXEL products and share your experiences as well.

Customer Support

Should problems arise that cannot be solved by the methods listed above, you should contact your vendor. If you cannot contact your vendor, then contact a ZyXEL office for the region in which you bought the device.

See http://www.zyxel.com/web/contact_us.php for contact information. Please have the following information ready when you contact an office.

- Product model and serial number.
- Warranty Information.
- Date that you received your device.

Document Conventions

Warnings and Notes

These are how warnings and notes are shown in this User's Guide.

Warnings tell you about things that could harm you or your device.

Note: Notes tell you other important information (for example, other things you may need to configure or helpful tips) or recommendations.

Syntax Conventions

- The NBG-417N may be referred to as the "NBG-417N", the "device", the "product" or the "system" in this User's Guide.
- Product labels, screen names, field labels and field choices are all in **bold** font.
- A key stroke is denoted by square brackets and uppercase text, for example, [ENTER] means the "enter" or "return" key on your keyboard.
- "Enter" means for you to type one or more characters and then press the [ENTER] key. "Select" or "choose" means for you to use one of the predefined choices.
- A right angle bracket (>) within a screen name denotes a mouse click. For example, **Maintenance > Log > Log Setting** means you first click **Maintenance** in the navigation panel, then the **Log** sub menu and finally the **Log Setting** tab to get to that screen.
- Units of measurement may denote the "metric" value or the "scientific" value. For example, "k" for kilo may denote "1000" or "1024", "M" for mega may denote "1000000" or "1048576" and so on.
- "e.g.," is a shorthand for "for instance", and "i.e.," means "that is" or "in other words".

Icons Used in Figures

Figures in this User's Guide may use the following generic icons. The NBG-417N icon is not an exact representation of your device.

NBG-417N	Computer	Notebook computer

Server	Modem	Firewall
Telephone	Switch	Router

Safety Warnings

- Do NOT use this product near water, for example, in a wet basement or near a swimming pool.
- Do NOT expose your device to dampness, dust or corrosive liquids.
- Do NOT store things on the device.
- Do NOT install, use, or service this device during a thunderstorm. There is a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.
- Connect ONLY suitable accessories to the device.
- Do NOT open the device or unit. Opening or removing covers can expose you to dangerous high voltage points or other risks. ONLY qualified service personnel should service or disassemble this device. Please contact your vendor for further information.
- Make sure to connect the cables to the correct ports.
- Place connecting cables carefully so that no one will step on them or stumble over them.
- Always disconnect all cables from this device before servicing or disassembling.
- Use ONLY an appropriate power adaptor or cord for your device.
- Connect the power adaptor or cord to the right supply voltage (for example, 110V AC in North America or 230V AC in Europe).
- Do NOT allow anything to rest on the power adaptor or cord and do NOT place the product where anyone can walk on the power adaptor or cord.
- Do NOT use the device if the power adaptor or cord is damaged as it might cause electrocution.
- If the power adaptor or cord is damaged, remove it from the power outlet.
- Do NOT attempt to repair the power adaptor or cord. Contact your local vendor to order a new one.
- Do not use the device outside, and make sure all the connections are indoors. There is a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.
- Do NOT obstruct the device ventilation slots, as insufficient airflow may harm your device.
- Antenna Warning! This device meets ETSI and FCC certification requirements when using the included antenna(s). Only use the included antenna(s).
- If you wall mount your device, make sure that no electrical lines, gas or water pipes will be damaged.

Your product is marked with this symbol, which is known as the WEEE mark. WEEE stands for Waste Electronics and Electrical Equipment. It means that used electrical and electronic products should not be mixed with general waste. Used electrical and electronic equipment should be treated separately.

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PART I
User's Guide

1

Getting to Know Your NBG-417N

1.1 Overview

This chapter introduces the main features and applications of the NBG-417N.

The NBG-417N extends the range of your existing wired network without additional wiring, providing easy network access to mobile users. You can set up a wireless network with other IEEE 802.11b/g/n compatible devices.

A range of services such as a firewall and content filtering are also available for secure Internet computing.

1.2 Applications

Your can create the following networks using the NBG-417N:

- **Wired**. You can connect network devices via the Ethernet ports of the NBG-417N so that they can communicate with each other and access the Internet.
- **Wireless**. Wireless clients can connect to the NBG-417N to access network resources.
- **WAN**. Connect to a broadband modem/router for Internet access.

Figure 1 NBG-417N Network

1.3 Ways to Manage the NBG-417N

Use any of the following methods to manage the NBG-417N.

- WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). You can use the WPS button or the WPS section of the Web Configurator to set up a wireless network with your ZyXEL Device.
- Web Configurator. This is recommended for everyday management of the NBG-417N using a (supported) web browser.

1.4 Good Habits for Managing the NBG-417N

Do the following things regularly to make the NBG-417N more secure and to manage the NBG-417N more effectively.

- Change the password. Use a password that's not easy to guess and that consists of different types of characters, such as numbers and letters.
- Write down the password and put it in a safe place.
- Back up the configuration (and make sure you know how to restore it). Restoring an earlier working configuration may be useful if the device becomes unstable or even crashes. If you forget your password, you will have to reset the NBG-417N to its factory default settings. If you backed up an earlier configuration file, you would not have to totally re-configure the NBG-417N. You could simply restore your last configuration.

1.5 LEDs

Figure 2 Front Panel

The following table describes the LEDs and the WPS button.

Table 1 Front Panel LEDs and WPS Button

LED	COLOR	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
POWER	Green	On	The NBG-417N is receiving power and functioning properly.
		Off	The NBG-417N is not receiving power.

Table 1 Front Panel LEDs and WPS Button

LED	COLOR	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
WLAN / WPS	Green	On	The NBG-417N is ready, but is not sending/receiving data through the wireless LAN.
		Blinking	The NBG-417N is sending/receiving data through the wireless LAN. The NBG-417N is negotiating a WPS connection with a wireless client.
		Off	The wireless LAN is not ready or has failed.
WAN	Green	On	The NBG-417N has a successful 10/100MB WAN connection.
		Blinking	The NBG-417N is sending/receiving data through the WAN.
		Off	The WAN connection is not ready, or has failed.
LAN 1-4	Green	On	The NBG-417N has a successful 10/100MB Ethernet connection.
		Blinking	The NBG-417N is sending/receiving data through the LAN.
		Off	The LAN is not connected.
WPS Button	Press this button for 1 second to set up a wireless connection via WiFi Protected Setup with another WPS-enabled client. You must press the WPS button on the client side within 120 seconds for a successful connection.		

2

The WPS Button

2.1 Overview

Your NBG-417N supports WiFi Protected Setup (WPS), which is an easy way to set up a secure wireless network. WPS is an industry standard specification, defined by the WiFi Alliance.

WPS allows you to quickly set up a wireless network with strong security, without having to configure security settings manually. Each WPS connection works between two devices. Both devices must support WPS (check each device's documentation to make sure).

Depending on the devices you have, you can either press a button (on the device itself, or in its configuration utility) or enter a PIN (a unique Personal Identification Number that allows one device to authenticate the other) in each of the two devices. When WPS is activated on a device, it has two minutes to find another device that also has WPS activated. Then, the two devices connect and set up a secure network by themselves.

For more information on using WPS, see Section 6.2.1 on page 55.

3

Introducing the Web Configurator

3.1 Overview

This chapter describes how to access the NBG-417N Web Configurator and provides an overview of its screens.

The Web Configurator is an HTML-based management interface that allows easy setup and management of the NBG-417N via Internet browser. Use Internet Explorer 6.0 and later or Netscape Navigator 7.0 and later versions or Safari 2.0 or later versions. The recommended screen resolution is 1024 by 768 pixels.

In order to use the Web Configurator you need to allow:

- Web browser pop-up windows from your device. Web pop-up blocking is enabled by default in Windows XP SP (Service Pack) 2.
- JavaScripts (enabled by default).
- Java permissions (enabled by default).

Refer to the Troubleshooting chapter to see how to make sure these functions are allowed in Internet Explorer.

3.2 Accessing the Web Configurator

1. Make sure your NBG-417N hardware is properly connected and prepare your computer or computer network to connect to the NBG-417N (refer to the Quick Start Guide).
2. Launch your web browser.
3. Type "http://192.168.1.1" as the website address.

   Your computer must be in the same subnet in order to access this website address.
4. Type "1234" (default) as the password and click **Login**. In some versions, the default password appears automatically - if this is the case, click **Login**.

5 You should see a screen asking you to change your password (highly recommended) as shown next. Type a new password (and retype it to confirm) and click **Apply** or click **Ignore**.

Figure 3 Change Password Screen

ZyXEL
Please enter a new password
Your router is currently using the default password. To protect your network from unauthorized users we suggest you change your password at this time. Please select a new password that will be easy to remember yet difficult for others to guess.We suggest you combine text with numbers to make it more difficult for an intruder to guess.
The administrator password should must be between 1 - 30 characters.
New Password:
****
Retype to Confirm:
Apply
Ignore

Note: The management session automatically times out when the time period set in the **Administrator Inactivity Timer** field expires (default five minutes). Simply log back into the NBG-417N if this happens.

6 Select the setup mode you want to use.

- Click **Go to Wizard Setup** to use the Configuration Wizard for basic Internet and Wireless setup.
- Click **Go to Advanced Setup** to view and configure all the NBG-417N's settings.
- Select a language to go to the basic Web Configurator in that language. To change to the advanced configurator see Chapter 23 on page 167.

Figure 4 Selecting the setup mode

ZyXEL
Please select Wizard or Advanced mode
The Wizard setup walks you through the most common configuration settings. We suggest you use this mode if it is the first time you are setting up your device.
Use Advanced mode if you need access to more advanced features.
Go to Wizard setup
Go to Advanced setup
Choose your language below
English
Deutsch
Français
Español
繁體中文
Italiano
簡体中文
Exit

3.3 Resetting the NBG-417N

If you forget your password or IP address, or you cannot access the Web Configurator, you will need to use the **RESET** button at the back of the NBG-417N to reload the factory-default configuration file. This means that you will lose all configurations that you had previously saved, the password will be reset to "1234" and the IP address will be reset to "192.168.1.1".

3.3.1 Procedure to Use the Reset Button

1. Make sure the power LED is on.
2. Press the **RESET** button for longer than 1 second to restart/reboot the NBG-417N.
3. Press the **RESET** button for longer than five seconds to set the NBG-417N back to its factory-default configurations.

3.4 Navigating the Web Configurator

The following summarizes how to navigate the Web Configurator from the **Status** screen in **Router Mode** and **AP Mode**.

3.5 Status Screen (Router Mode)

Click on **Status**. The screen below shows the status screen in **Router Mode**.

(For information on the status screen in **AP Mode** see Chapter 5 on page 50.)

Figure 5 Status Screen (Router Mode)

The following table describes the icons shown in the **Status** screen.

Table 2 Status Screen Icon Key

ICON	DESCRIPTION
	Click this icon to open the setup wizard.
	Click this icon to view copyright and a link for related product information.
	Click this icon at any time to exit the Web Configurator.
	Select a number of seconds or **None** from the drop-down list box to refresh all screen statistics automatically at the end of every time interval or to not refresh the screen statistics.
	Click this button to refresh the status screen statistics.

The following table describes the labels shown in the **Status** screen.

Table 3 Web Configurator Status Screen (Router Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Device Information	
System Name	This is the **System Name** you enter in the **Maintenance** > **System** > **General** screen. It is for identification purposes.
Firmware Version	This is the firmware version and the date created.

Table 3 Web Configurator Status Screen (Router Mode) (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WAN Information	
- MAC Address	This shows the WAN Ethernet adapter MAC Address of your device.
- IP Address	This shows the WAN port's IP address.
- IP Subnet Mask	This shows the WAN port's subnet mask.
- DHCP	This shows the WAN port's DHCP role - **Client** or **None**.
LAN Information	
- MAC Address	This shows the LAN Ethernet adapter MAC Address of your device.
- IP Address	This shows the LAN port's IP address.
- IP Subnet Mask	This shows the LAN port's subnet mask.
- DHCP	This shows the LAN port's DHCP role - **Server** or **None**.
WLAN Information	
- MAC Address	This shows the wireless adapter MAC Address of your device.
- Status	This shows the current status of the Wireless LAN - **On**, **Off** or **Off by scheduler**.
- Name (SSID)	This shows a descriptive name used to identify the NBG-417N in the wireless LAN.
- Channel	This shows the channel number which you select manually.
- Operating Channel	This shows the channel number which the NBG-417N is currently using over the wireless LAN.
- Security Mode	This shows the level of wireless security the NBG-417N is using.
- 802.11 Mode	This shows the wireless standard.
- WPS	This displays **Configured** when the WPS has been set up. This displays **Unconfigured** if the WPS has not been set up. Click the status to display Network > Wireless LAN > WPS screen.
System Status	
System Up Time	This is the total time the NBG-417N has been on.
Current Date/Time	This field displays your NBG-417N's present date and time.
System Resource	
- CPU Usage	This displays what percentage of the NBG-417N's processing ability is currently used. When this percentage is close to 100%, the NBG-417N is running at full load, and the throughput is not going to improve anymore. If you want some applications to have more throughput, you should turn off other applications.
- Memory Usage	This shows what percentage of the heap memory the NBG-417N is using.
System Setting	
- Firewall	This shows whether the firewall is active or not.
- Bandwidth Management	This shows whether bandwidth management is active or not.
- UPnP	This shows whether UPnP is active or not.
Interface Status	
Interface	This displays the NBG-417N port types. The port types are: **WAN**, **LAN** and **WLAN**.
Status	For the LAN and WAN ports, this field displays **Down** (line is down) or **Up** (line is up or connected). For the WLAN, it displays **Up** when the WLAN is enabled or **Down** when the WLAN is disabled.

Table 3 Web Configurator Status Screen (Router Mode) (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rate	For the LAN ports, this displays the port speed and duplex setting or **N/A** when the line is disconnected. For the WAN port, it displays the port speed and duplex setting if you're using Ethernet encapsulation and **Idle** (line (ppp) idle), **Dial** (starting to trigger a call) and **Drop** (dropping a call) if you're using PPPoE or PPTP encapsulation. This field displays **N/A** when the line is disconnected. For the WLAN, it displays the maximum transmission rate when the WLAN is enabled and **N/A** when the WLAN is disabled.
Summary	
DHCP Table	Use this screen to view current DHCP client information.
Packet Statistics	Use this screen to view port status and packet specific statistics.
WLAN Station Status	Use this screen to view the wireless stations that are currently associated to the NBG-417N.

3.5.1 Navigation Panel

Use the sub-menus on the navigation panel to configure NBG-417N features.

The following table describes the sub-menus.

Table 4 Screens Summary

LINK	TAB	FUNCTION
Status		This screen shows the NBG-417N's general device, system and interface status information. Use this screen to access the wizard, and summary statistics tables.
Network		
Wireless LAN	General	Use this screen to configure wireless LAN.
	MAC Filter	Use the MAC filter screen to configure the NBG-417N to block access to devices or block the devices from accessing the NBG-417N.
	Advanced	This screen allows you to configure advanced wireless settings.
	QoS	Use this screen to configure Wi-Fi Multimedia Quality of Service (WMM QoS). WMM QoS allows you to prioritize wireless traffic according to the delivery requirements of individual services.
	WPS	Use this screen to configure WPS.
	WPS Station	Use this screen to add a wireless station using WPS.
	Scheduling	Use this screen to schedule the times the Wireless LAN is enabled.
	WDS	Use this screen to set up Wireless Distribution System (WDS) on your NBG-417N.
WAN	Internet Connection	This screen allows you to configure ISP parameters, WAN IP address assignment, DNS servers and the WAN MAC address.
	Advanced	Use this screen to configure other advanced properties.
LAN	IP	Use this screen to configure LAN IP address and subnet mask.

Table 4 Screens Summary

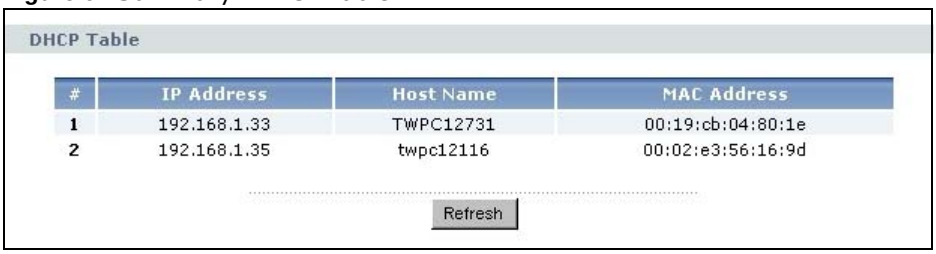
LINK	TAB	FUNCTION
DHCP Server	General	Use this screen to enable the NBG-417N's DHCP server.
	Advanced	Use this screen to assign IP addresses to specific individual computers based on their MAC addresses and to have DNS servers assigned by the DHCP server.
	Client List	Use this screen to view current DHCP client information and to always assign an IP address to a MAC address (and host name).
NAT	General	Use this screen to enable NAT.
	Application	Use this screen to configure servers behind the NBG-417N.
	Advanced	Use this screen to change your NBG-417N's port triggering settings.
DDNS	General	Use this screen to set up dynamic DNS.
Security		
Firewall	General	Use this screen to activate/deactivate the firewall.
	Services	This screen shows a summary of the firewall rules, and allows you to edit/add a firewall rule.
Content Filter	Filter	Use this screen to block certain web features and sites containing certain keywords in the URL.
Management		
Static Route	IP Static Route	Use this screen to configure IP static routes.
Remote MGMT	WWW	Use this screen to configure through which interface(s) and from which IP address(es) users can use HTTP to manage the NBG-417N.
UPnP	General	Use this screen to enable UPnP on the NBG-417N.
Maintenance		
System	General	Use this screen to view and change administrative settings such as system and domain names, password and inactivity timer.
	Time Setting	Use this screen to change your NBG-417N's time and date.
Logs	View Log	Use this screen to view the logs for the categories that you selected.
Tools	Firmware	Use this screen to upload firmware to your NBG-417N.
	Configuration	Use this screen to backup and restore the configuration or reset the factory defaults to your NBG-417N.
	Restart	This screen allows you to reboot the NBG-417N without turning the power off.
Sys OP Mode	General	This screen allows you to select whether your device acts as a Router or a Access Point.
Language		This screen allows you to select the language you prefer.

3.5.2 Summary: DHCP Table

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server. You can configure the NBG-417N's LAN as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the NBG-417N provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If DHCP service is disabled, you must have another DHCP server on that network, or else the computer must be manually configured.

Click the **DHCP Table (Details...)** hyperlink in the **Status** screen. Read-only information here relates to your DHCP status. The DHCP table shows current DHCP client information (including **IP Address**, **Host Name** and **MAC Address**) of all network clients using the NBG-417N's DHCP server.

Figure 6 Summary: DHCP Table



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

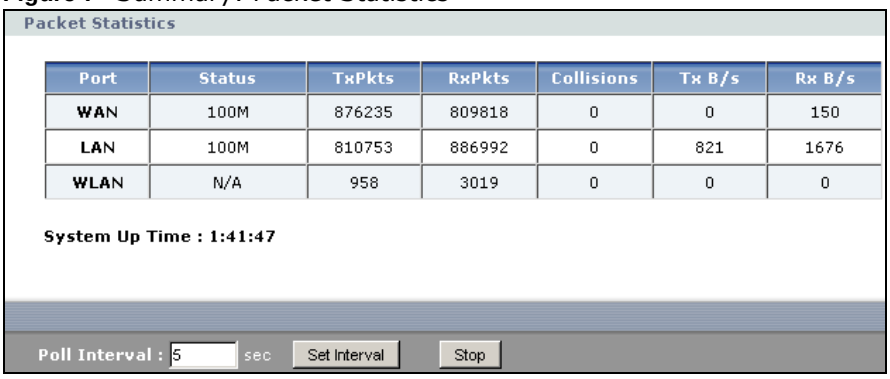
Table 5 Summary: DHCP Table

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of the host computer.
IP Address	This field displays the IP address relative to the # field listed above.
Host Name	This field displays the computer host name.
MAC Address	This field shows the MAC address of the computer with the name in the **Host Name** field. Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address which uniquely identifies a device. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02.
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to renew the screen.

3.5.3 Summary: Packet Statistics

Click the **Packet Statistics (Details...)** hyperlink in the **Status** screen. Read-only information here includes port status, packet specific statistics and the "system up time". The **Poll Interval(s)** field is configurable and is used for refreshing the screen.

Figure 7 Summary: Packet Statistics


Packet Statistics
Port Status TxPkts RxPkts Collisions Tx B/s Rx B/s
WAN 100M 876235 809818 0 0 150
LAN 100M 810753 886992 0 821 1676
WLAN N/A 958 3019 0 0 0
System Up Time : 1:41:47
Poll Interval : 5 sec Set Interval Stop

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

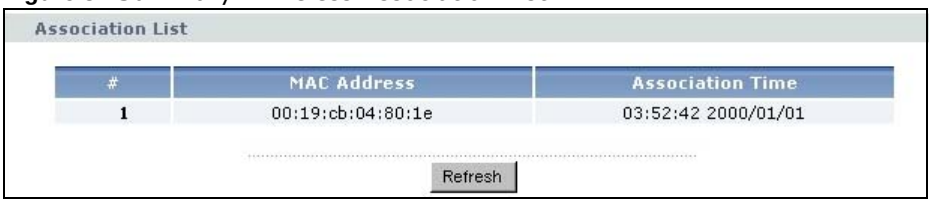
Table 6 Summary: Packet Statistics

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Port	This is the NBG-417N's port type.
Status	For the LAN ports, this displays the port speed and duplex setting or **Down** when the line is disconnected. For the WAN port, it displays the port speed and duplex setting if you're using Ethernet encapsulation and **Idle** (line (ppp) idle), **Dial** (starting to trigger a call) and **Drop** (dropping a call) if you're using PPPoE or PPTP encapsulation. This field displays **Down** when the line is disconnected. For the WLAN, it displays the maximum transmission rate when the WLAN is enabled and **Down** when the WLAN is disabled.
TxPkts	This is the number of transmitted packets on this port.
RxPkts	This is the number of received packets on this port.
Collisions	This is the number of collisions on this port.
Tx B/s	This displays the transmission speed in bytes per second on this port.
Rx B/s	This displays the reception speed in bytes per second on this port.
System Up Time	This is the total time the NBG-417N has been on.
Poll Interval(s)	Enter the time interval for refreshing statistics in this field.
Set Interval	Click this button to apply the new poll interval you entered in the **Poll Interval(s)** field.
Stop	Click **Stop** to stop refreshing statistics.

3.5.4 Summary: WLAN Station Status

Click the **WLAN Station Status (Details...)** hyperlink in the **Status** screen. View the wireless stations that are currently associated to the NBG-417N in the **Association List**. Association means that a wireless client (for example, your network or computer with a wireless network card) has connected successfully to the AP (or wireless router) using the same SSID, channel and security settings.

Figure 8 Summary: Wireless Association List



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 7 Summary: Wireless Association List

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of an associated wireless station.
MAC Address	This field displays the MAC address of an associated wireless station.
Association Time	This field displays the time a wireless station first associated with the NBG-417N's WLAN network.
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to reload the list.

4

Connection Wizard

4.1 Wizard Setup

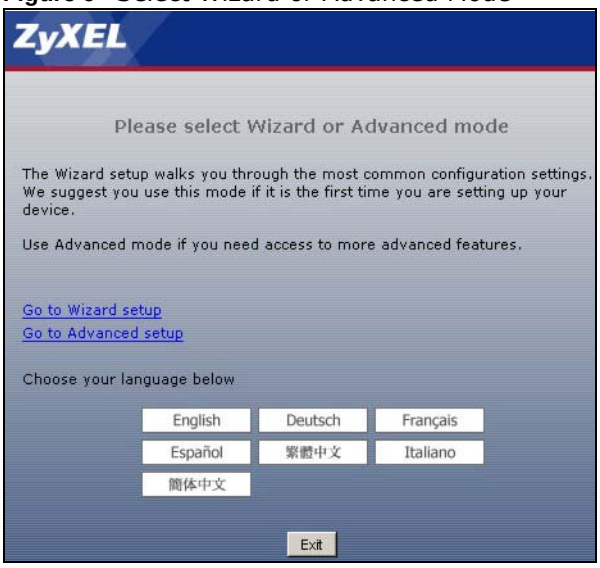
This chapter provides information on the wizard setup screens in the Web Configurator.

The Web Configurator's wizard setup helps you configure your device to access the Internet. Refer to your ISP (Internet Service Provider) checklist in the Quick Start Guide to know what to enter in each field. Leave a field blank if you don't have that information.

1 After you access the NBG-417N Web Configurator, click the **Go to Wizard setup** hyperlink.

You can click **Go to Advanced setup** hyperlink to skip this wizard setup and configure basic or advanced features accordingly.

Figure 9 Select Wizard or Advanced Mode

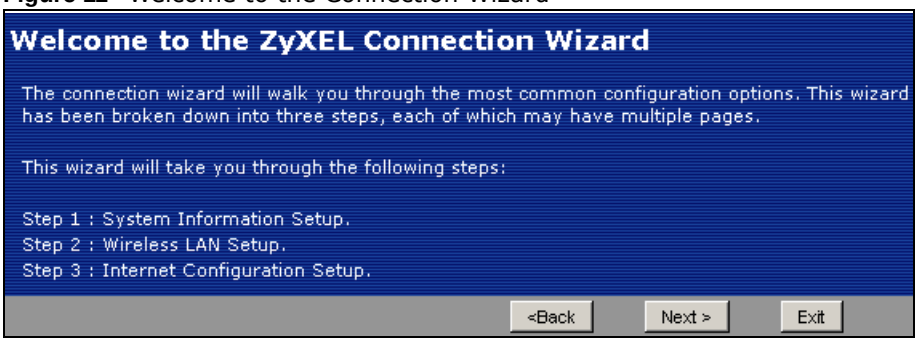

ZyXEL
Please select Wizard or Advanced mode
The Wizard setup walks you through the most common configuration settings. We suggest you use this mode if it is the first time you are setting up your device.
Use Advanced mode if you need access to more advanced features.
Go to Wizard setup
Go to Advanced setup
Choose your language below
English
Deutsch
Français
Español
繁體中文
Italiano
簡体中文
Exit

2 Choose a language by clicking on the language's button. The screen will update. Click the **Next** button to proceed to the next screen.

Figure 10 Select a Language

3 Read the on-screen information and click **Next**.

Figure 11 Welcome to the Connection Wizard


Welcome to the ZyXEL Connection Wizard
The connection wizard will walk you through the most common configuration options. This wizard has been broken down into three steps, each of which may have multiple pages.
This wizard will take you through the following steps:
Step 1 : System Information Setup.
Step 2 : Wireless LAN Setup.
Step 3 : Internet Configuration Setup.
<Back
Next >
Exit

4.2 Connection Wizard: STEP 1: System Information

System Information contains administrative and system-related information.

4.2.1 System Name

System Name is for identification purposes. However, because some ISPs check this name you should enter your computer's "Computer Name".

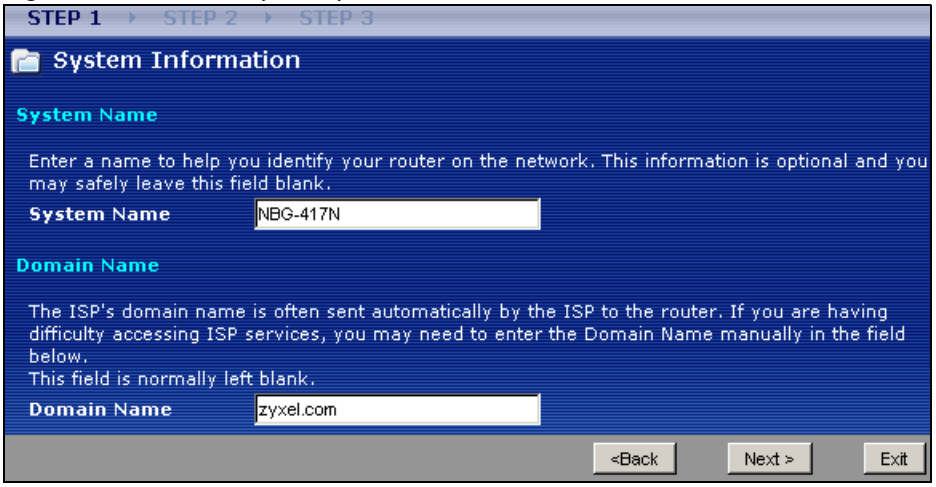
- In Windows 95/98 click **Start** > **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **Network**. Click the Identification tab, note the entry for the **Computer Name** field and enter it as the **System Name**.
- In Windows 2000, click **Start** > **Settings** and **Control Panel** and then double-click **System**. Click the **Network Identification** tab and then the **Properties** button. Note the entry for the **Computer name** field and enter it as the **System Name**.
- In Windows XP, click **Start** > **My Computer** > **View system information** and then click the **Computer Name** tab. Note the entry in the **Full computer name** field and enter it as the NBG-417N **System Name**.

4.2.2 Domain Name

The **Domain Name** entry is what is propagated to the DHCP clients on the LAN. If you leave this blank, the domain name obtained by DHCP from the ISP is used. While you must enter the host name (System Name) on each individual computer, the domain name can be assigned from the NBG-417N via DHCP.

Click **Next** to configure the NBG-417N for Internet access.

Figure 12 Wizard Step 1: System Information


STEP 1
STEP 2
STEP 3
System Information
System Name
Enter a name to help you identify your router on the network. This information is optional and you may safely leave this field blank.
System Name
NBG-417N
Domain Name
The ISP's domain name is often sent automatically by the ISP to the router. If you are having difficulty accessing ISP services, you may need to enter the Domain Name manually in the field below.
This field is normally left blank.
Domain Name
zyxel.com
<Back
Next >
Exit

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

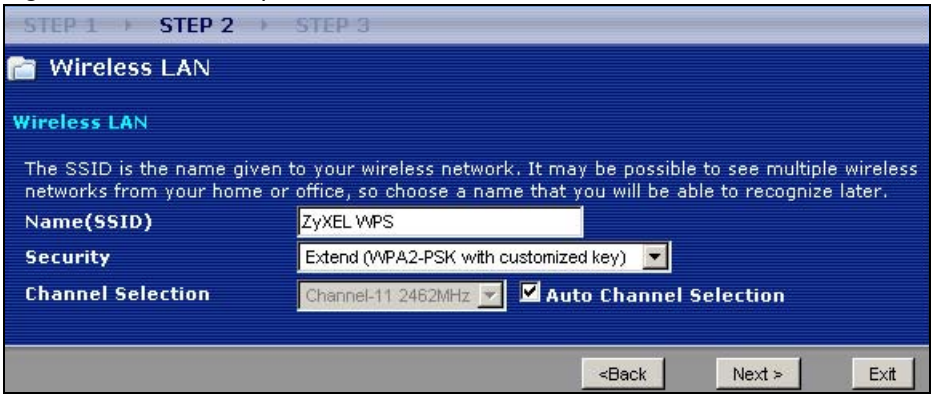
Table 8 Wizard Step 1: System Information

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Name	System Name is a unique name to identify the NBG-417N in an Ethernet network. Enter a descriptive name. This name can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed, but dashes "-" and underscores "_" are accepted.
Domain Name	Type the domain name (if you know it) here. If you leave this field blank, the ISP may assign a domain name via DHCP. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.
Back	Click **Back** to display the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to proceed to the next screen.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.3 Connection Wizard: STEP 2: Wireless LAN

Set up your wireless LAN using the following screen.

Figure 13 Wizard Step 2: Wireless LAN


STEP 1
STEP 2
STEP 3
Wireless LAN
Wireless LAN
The SSID is the name given to your wireless network. It may be possible to see multiple wireless networks from your home or office, so choose a name that you will be able to recognize later.
Name(SSID)
ZyXEL WPS
Security
Extend (WPA2-PSK with customized key)
Channel Selection
Channel-11 2462MHz
Auto Channel Selection
<Back
Next >
Exit

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 9 Wizard Step 2: Wireless LAN

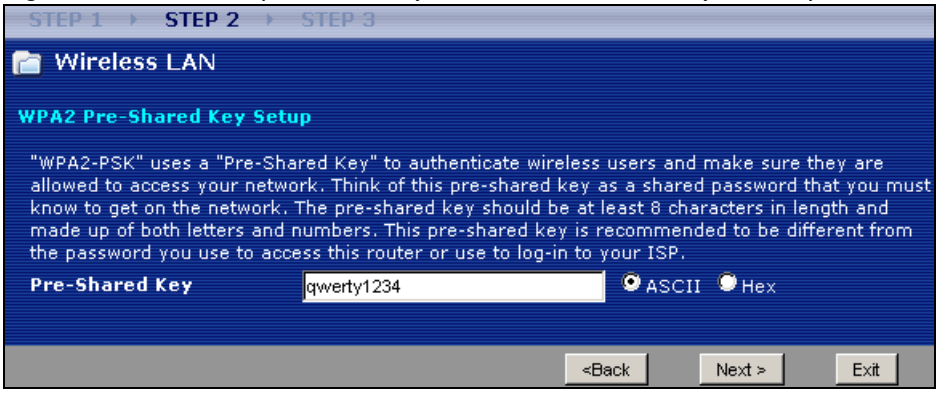
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Name (SSID)	Enter a descriptive name (up to 32 printable 7-bit ASCII characters) for the wireless LAN. If you change this field on the NBG-417N, make sure all wireless stations use the same SSID in order to access the network.
Security	Select a **Security** level from the drop-down list box. Choose **Auto (WPA2-PSK)** to have the NBG-417N generate a pre-shared key automatically. After you click **Next** a screen pops up displaying the generated pre-shared key. Write down the key for use later when connecting other wireless devices to your network. Click **OK** to continue. Choose **None** to have no wireless LAN security configured. If you do not enable any wireless security on your NBG-417N, your network is accessible to any wireless networking device that is within range. If you choose this option, skip directly to Section 4.4 on page 39. Choose **Extend** (**WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK**) security to configure a Pre-Shared Key. Choose this option only if your wireless clients support WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK respectively. If you choose this option, skip directly to Section 4.3.1 on page 38.
Channel Selection	The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b/g/n wireless devices is called a channel. The device will automatically select the channel with the least interference.
Back	Click **Back** to display the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to proceed to the next screen.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

Note: The wireless stations and NBG-417N must use the same SSID, channel ID, WPA-PSK (if WPA-PSK is enabled) or WPA2-PSK (if WPA2-PSK is enabled) for wireless communication.

4.3.1 Extend (WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK) Security

Choose **Extend (WPA-PSK)** or **Extend (WPA2-PSK)** security in the Wireless LAN setup screen to set up a **Pre-Shared Key**.

Figure 14 Wizard Step 2: Extend (WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK) Security


STEP 1
STEP 2
STEP 3
Wireless LAN
WPA2 Pre-Shared Key Setup
"WPA2-PSK" uses a "Pre-Shared Key" to authenticate wireless users and make sure they are allowed to access your network. Think of this pre-shared key as a shared password that you must know to get on the network. The pre-shared key should be at least 8 characters in length and made up of both letters and numbers. This pre-shared key is recommended to be different from the password you use to access this router or use to log-in to your ISP.
Pre-Shared Key
qwerty1234
ASCII
Hex
<Back
Next >
Exit

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 10 Wizard Step 2: Extend (WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK) Security

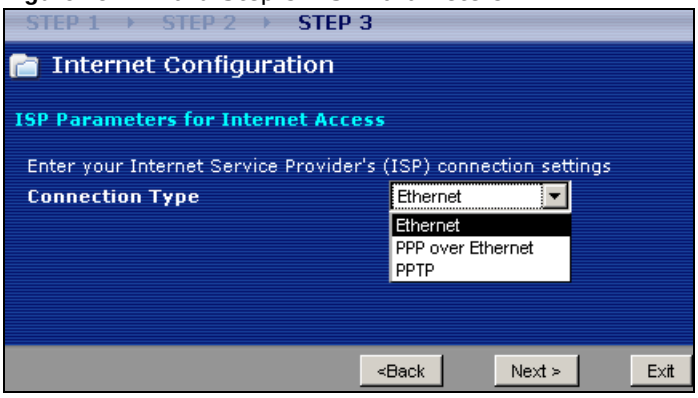
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Pre-Shared Key	Type from 8 to 63 case-sensitive **ASCII** or **HEX** characters. You can set up the most secure wireless connection by configuring WPA in the wireless LAN screens. You need to configure an authentication server to do this.
Back	Click **Back** to display the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to proceed to the next screen.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.4 Connection Wizard: STEP 3: Internet Configuration

The NBG-417N offers three Internet connection types. They are **Ethernet**, **PPP over Ethernet** or **PPTP**. The wizard attempts to detect which WAN connection type you are using. If the wizard does not detect a connection type, you must select one from the drop-down list box. Check with your ISP to make sure you use the correct type.

This wizard screen varies according to the connection type that you select.

Figure 15 Wizard Step 3: ISP Parameters.



The following table describes the labels in this screen,

Table 11 Wizard Step 3: ISP Parameters

CONNECTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Ethernet	Select the **Ethernet** option when the WAN port is used as a regular Ethernet.
PPPoE	Select the **PPP over Ethernet** option for a dial-up connection. If your ISP gave you an IP address and/or subnet mask, then select **PPTP**.
PPTP	Select the **PPTP** option for a dial-up connection.

4.4.1 Ethernet Connection

Choose **Ethernet** when the WAN port is used as a regular Ethernet. Continue to Section 4.4.4 on page 42.

Figure 16 Wizard Step 3: Ethernet Connection

4.4.2 PPPoE Connection

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) functions as a dial-up connection. PPPoE is an IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) standard specifying how a host personal computer interacts with a broadband modem (for example DSL, cable, wireless, etc.) to achieve access to high-speed data networks.

For the service provider, PPPoE offers an access and authentication method that works with existing access control systems (for instance, RADIUS).

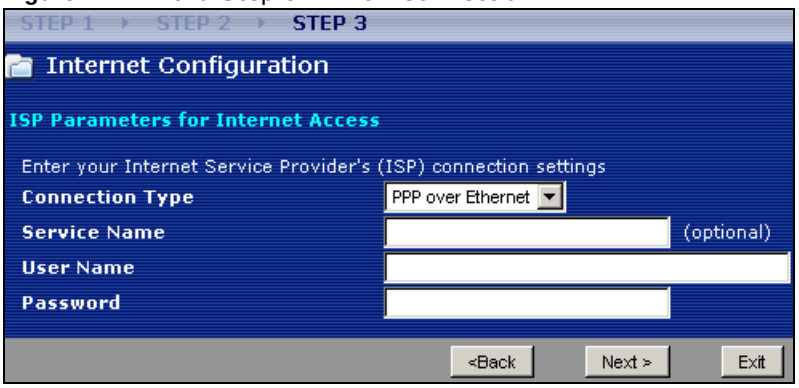
One of the benefits of PPPoE is the ability to let end users access one of multiple network services, a function known as dynamic service selection. This enables the service provider to easily create and offer new IP services for specific users.

Operationally, PPPoE saves significant effort for both the subscriber and the ISP/carrier, as it requires no specific configuration of the broadband modem at the subscriber's site.

By implementing PPPoE directly on the NBG-417N (rather than individual computers), the computers on the LAN do not need PPPoE software installed, since the NBG-417N does that part of the task. Furthermore, with NAT, all of the LAN's computers will have Internet access.

Refer to the appendix for more information on PPPoE.

Figure 17 Wizard Step 3: PPPoE Connection



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 12 Wizard Step 3: PPPoE Connection

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ISP Parameter for Internet Access	
Connection Type	Select the **PPP over Ethernet** option for a dial-up connection.
Service Name	Type the name of your service provider.
User Name	Type the user name given to you by your ISP.
Password	Type the password associated with the user name above.
Back	Click **Back** to return to the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to continue.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.4.3 PPTP Connection

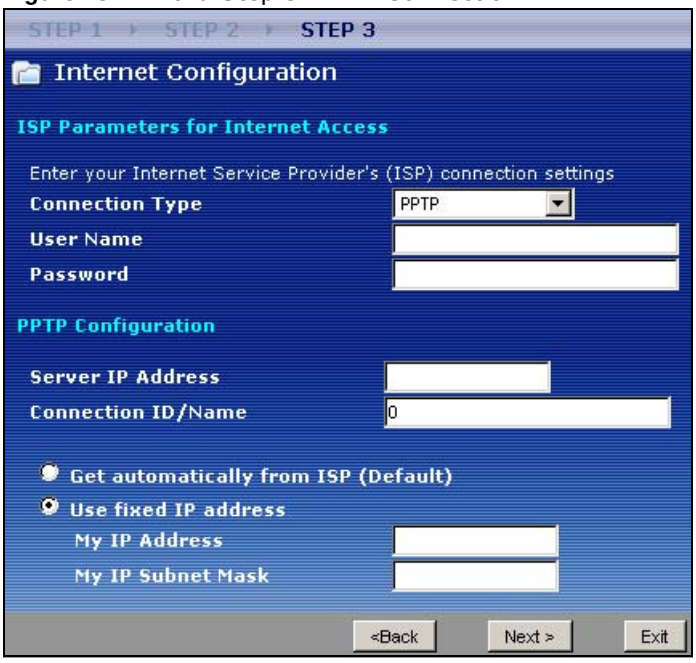
Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a network protocol that enables transfers of data from a remote client to a private server, creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using TCP/IP-based networks.

PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol, and virtual private networking over public networks, such as the Internet.

Refer to the appendix for more information on PPTP.

Note: The NBG-417N supports one PPTP server connection at any given time.

Figure 18 Wizard Step 3: PPTP Connection



The following table describes the fields in this screen

Table 13 Wizard Step 3: PPTP Connection

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ISP Parameters for Internet Access	
Connection Type	Select **PPTP** from the drop-down list box. To configure a PPTP client, you must configure the **User Name** and **Password** fields for a PPP connection and the PPTP parameters for a PPTP connection.
User Name	Type the user name given to you by your ISP.
Password	Type the password associated with the User Name above.
PPTP Configuration	
Server IP Address	Type the IP address of the PPTP server.
Connection ID/ Name	Enter the connection ID or connection name in this field. It must follow the "c:id" and "n:name" format. For example, C:12 or N:My ISP. This field is optional and depends on the requirements of your ISP.
Get automatically from ISP	Select this radio button if your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address.
Use fixed IP address	Select this radio button, provided by your ISP to give the NBG-417N a fixed, unique IP address.
My IP Address	Type the (static) IP address assigned to you by your ISP.
My IP Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Back	Click **Back** to return to the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to continue.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.4.4 Your IP Address

The following wizard screen allows you to assign a fixed IP address or give the NBG-417N an automatically assigned IP address depending on your ISP.

Figure 19 Wizard Step 3: Your IP Address

The following table describes the labels in this screen

Table 14 Wizard Step 3: Your IP Address

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Get automatically from your ISP	Select this option If your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address. This is the default selection. If you choose this option, skip directly to Section 4.4.9 on page 45.
Use fixed IP address provided by your ISP	Select this option if you were given IP address and/or DNS server settings by the ISP. The fixed IP address should be in the same subnet as your broadband modem or router.
Back	Click **Back** to return to the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to continue.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.4.5 WAN IP Address Assignment

Every computer on the Internet must have a unique IP address. If your networks are isolated from the Internet, for instance, only between your two branch offices, you can assign any IP addresses to the hosts without problems. However, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of IP addresses specifically for private networks.

Table 15 Private IP Address Ranges

10.0.0.0	-	10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0	-	172.31.255.255
192.168.0.0	-	192.168.255.255

You can obtain your IP address from the IANA, from an ISP or have it assigned by a private network. If you belong to a small organization and your Internet access is through an ISP, the ISP can provide you with the Internet addresses for your local networks. On the other hand, if you are part of a much larger organization, you should consult your network administrator for the appropriate IP addresses.

Note: Regardless of your particular situation, do not create an arbitrary IP address; always follow the guidelines above. For more information on address assignment, please refer to RFC 1597, Address Allocation for Private Internets and RFC 1466, Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space.

4.4.6 IP Address and Subnet Mask

Similar to the way houses on a street share a common street name, so too do computers on a LAN share one common network number.

Where you obtain your network number depends on your particular situation. If the ISP or your network administrator assigns you a block of registered IP addresses, follow their instructions in selecting the IP addresses and the subnet mask.

If the ISP did not explicitly give you an IP network number, then most likely you have a single user account and the ISP will assign you a dynamic IP address when the connection is established. The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) reserved this block of addresses specifically for private use; please do not use any other number unless you are told otherwise. Let's say you select 192.168.1.0 as the network number; which covers 254 individual addresses, from 192.168.1.1 to

192.168.1.254 (zero and 255 are reserved). In other words, the first three numbers specify the network number while the last number identifies an individual computer on that network.

Once you have decided on the network number, pick an IP address that is easy to remember, for instance, 192.168.1.1, for your NBG-417N, but make sure that no other device on your network is using that IP address.

The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your NBG-417N will compute the subnet mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You don't need to change the subnet mask computed by the NBG-417N unless you are instructed to do otherwise.

4.4.7 DNS Server Address Assignment

Use DNS (Domain Name System) to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa, for instance, the IP address of www.zyxel.com is 204.217.0.2. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a computer before you can access it.

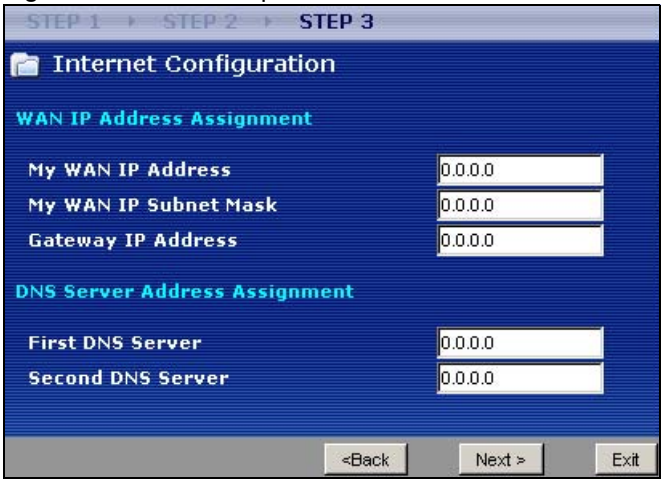
The NBG-417N can get the DNS server addresses in the following ways.

1. The ISP tells you the DNS server addresses, usually in the form of an information sheet, when you sign up. If your ISP gives you DNS server addresses, enter them in the **DNS Server** fields in the **Wizard** and/or **WAN > Internet Connection** screen.
2. If the ISP did not give you DNS server information, leave the **DNS Server** fields set to **0.0.0.0** in the **Wizard** screen and/or set to **From ISP** in the **WAN > Internet Connection** screen for the ISP to dynamically assign the DNS server IP addresses.

4.4.8 WAN IP and DNS Server Address Assignment

The following wizard screen allows you to assign a fixed WAN IP address and DNS server addresses.

Figure 20 Wizard Step 3: WAN IP and DNS Server Addresses



The following table describes the labels in this screen

Table 16 Wizard Step 3: WAN IP and DNS Server Addresses

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WAN IP Address Assignment	
My WAN IP Address	Enter your WAN IP address in this field. The WAN IP address should be in the same subnet as your DSL/Cable modem or router.
My WAN IP Subnet Mask	Enter the IP subnet mask in this field.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the gateway IP address in this field.
System DNS Server Address Assignment (if applicable) DNS (Domain Name System) is for mapping a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a computer before you can access it. The NBG-417N uses a system DNS server (in the order you specify here) to resolve domain names for DDNS and the time server.	
First DNS Server Second DNS Server	Enter the DNS server's IP address in the fields provided. If you do not configure a system DNS server, you must use IP addresses when configuring DDNS and the time server.
Back	Click **Back** to return to the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to continue.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.4.9 WAN MAC Address

Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02.

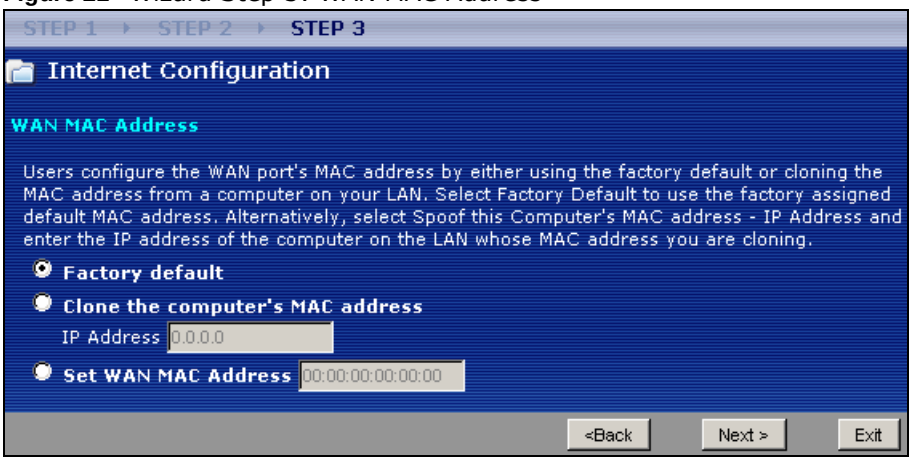
Table 17 Example of Network Properties for LAN Servers with Fixed IP Addresses

Choose an IP address	192.168.1.2-192.168.1.32; 192.168.1.65-192.168.1.254.
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway (or default route)	192.168.1.1(NBG-417N LAN IP)

This screen allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by either using the NBG-417N’s MAC address, copying the MAC address from a computer on your LAN or manually entering a MAC address. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to configuration file. It is

advisable to clone the MAC address from a computer on your LAN even if your ISP does not presently require MAC address authentication.

Figure 21 Wizard Step 3: WAN MAC Address


STEP 1
STEP 2
STEP 3
Internet Configuration
WAN MAC Address
Users configure the WAN port's MAC address by either using the factory default or cloning the MAC address from a computer on your LAN. Select Factory Default to use the factory assigned default MAC address. Alternatively, select Spoof this Computer's MAC address - IP Address and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC address you are cloning.
Factory default
Clone the computer's MAC address
IP Address
0.0.0.0
Set WAN MAC Address
00:00:00:00:00:00
<Back
Next >
Exit

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 18 Wizard Step 3: WAN MAC Address

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Factory Default	Select **Factory Default** to use the factory assigned default MAC address.
Clone the computer's MAC address	Select this option and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning. It is advisable to clone the MAC address from a computer on your LAN even if your ISP does not presently require MAC address authentication.
Set WAN MAC Address	Select this option and enter the MAC address you want to use.
Back	Click **Back** to return to the previous screen.
Next	Click **Next** to continue.
Exit	Click **Exit** to close the wizard screen without saving.

4.5 Connection Wizard Complete

Click **Finish** to complete the wizard setup.

Figure 22 Connection Wizard Complete

Congratulation!
The Connection Wizard configuration is complete.
Please press "Finish" button to complete Connection Wizard.
Check our exciting range of ZyXEL products at www.zyxel.com
Having Internet access problems?
1. Verify your settings in this wizard.
2. If your wizard entries are correct, but still cannot access the Internet, then check that your ISP account is active and that the settings you entered in the wizard are correct.
3. If you still have problems, please contact customer support.
Finish

Well done! You have successfully set up your NBG-417N to operate on your network and access the Internet.

5

AP Mode

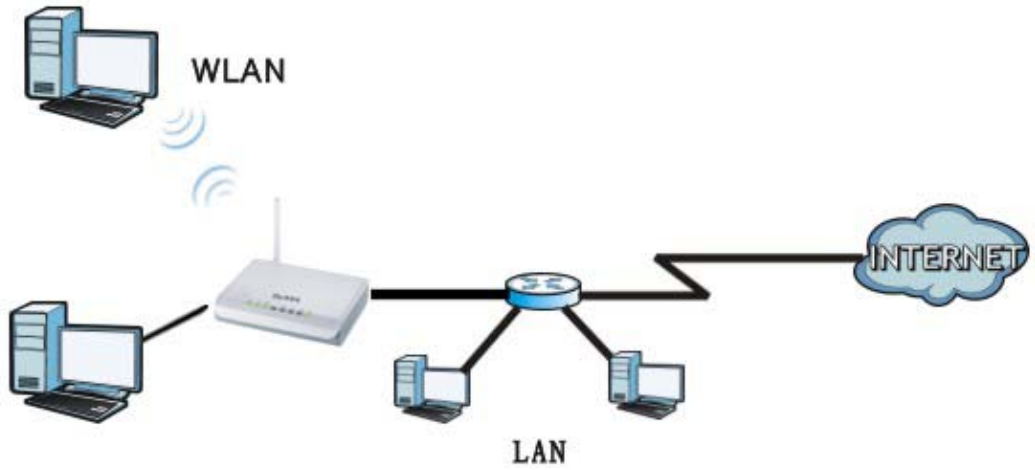
5.1 Overview

This chapter discusses how to configure settings while your NBG-417N is set to **AP Mode**. Many screens that are available in **Router Mode** are not available in **AP Mode**.

Note: See Chapter 6 on page 55 for an example of setting up a wireless network in AP mode.

Use your NBG-417N as an AP if you already have a router or gateway on your network. In this mode your device bridges a wired network (LAN) and wireless LAN (WLAN) in the same subnet. See the figure below for an example.

Figure 23 Wireless Internet Access in AP Mode

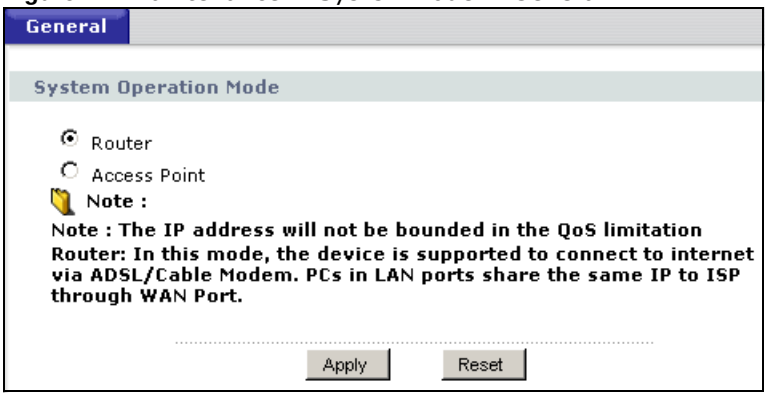


5.2 Setting your NBG-417N to AP Mode

1 Log into the Web Configurator if you haven't already. See the Quick start Guide for instructions on how to do this.

2 To set your NBG-417N to **AP Mode**, go to **Maintenance > Sys OP Mode > General** and select **Access Point.**

Figure 24 Maintenance > Sys OP Mode > General


General
System Operation Mode
Router
Access Point
Note :
Note : The IP address will not be bounded in the QoS limitation
Router: In this mode, the device is supported to connect to internet via ADSL/Cable Modem. PCs in LAN ports share the same IP to ISP through WAN Port.
Apply
Reset

3 A pop-up appears providing information on this mode. Click **OK** in the pop-up message window. (See Section 22.4 on page 165 for more information on the pop-up.) Click **Apply**. Your NBG-417N is now in **AP Mode**.

Note: You have to log in to the Web Configurator again when you change modes.

5.3 Status Screen (AP Mode)

Click on **Status**. The screen below shows the status screen in **AP Mode**.

Figure 25 Status Screen (AP Mode)

The following table describes the labels shown in the **Status** screen.

Table 19 Status Screen (AP Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Device Information	
System Name	This is the **System Name** you enter in the **Maintenance** > **System** > **General** screen. It is for identification purposes.
Firmware Version	This is the firmware version and the date created.
LAN Information	
- MAC Address	This shows the LAN Ethernet adapter MAC Address of your device.
- IP Address	This shows the LAN port's IP address.
- IP Subnet Mask	This shows the LAN port's subnet mask.
- DHCP	This shows the LAN port's DHCP role - **None**.
WLAN Information	
- MAC Address	This shows the wireless adapter MAC Address of your device.
- Status	This shows the current status of the Wireless LAN - **On**, **Off or Off by scheduler**.
- Name (SSID)	This shows a descriptive name used to identify the NBG-417N in the wireless LAN.
- Channel	This shows the channel number which you select manually.
- Operating Channel	This shows the channel number which the NBG-417N is currently using over the wireless LAN.
- Security Mode	This shows the level of wireless security the NBG-417N is using.
- 802.11 Mode	This shows the IEEE 802.11 standard that the NBG-417N supports. Wireless clients must support the same standard in order to be able to connect to the NBG-417N
- WPS	This shows the WPS (WiFi Protected Setup) Status. Click the status to display **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **WPS** screen.
System Status	
System Uptime	This is the total time the NBG-417N has been on.
Current Date/Time	This field displays your NBG-417N's present date and time.
System Resource	
- CPU Usage	This displays what percentage of the NBG-417N's processing ability is currently used. When this percentage is close to 100%, the NBG-417N is running at full load, and the throughput is not going to improve anymore. If you want some applications to have more throughput, you should turn off other applications.
- Memory Usage	This shows what percentage of the heap memory the NBG-417N is using.
Interface Status	
Interface	This displays the NBG-417N port types. The port types are: **LAN** and **WLAN**.
Status	For the LAN port, this field displays **Down** (line is down) or **Up** (line is up or connected). For the WLAN, it displays **Up** when the WLAN is enabled or **Down** when the WLAN is disabled.
Rate	For the LAN ports, this displays the port speed and duplex setting or **N/A** when the line is disconnected. For the WLAN, it displays the maximum transmission rate when the WLAN is enabled and **N/A** when the WLAN is disabled.
Summary	

Table 19 Status Screen (AP Mode) (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Packet Statistics	Use this screen to view port status and packet specific statistics.
WLAN Station Status	Use this screen to view the wireless stations that are currently associated to the NBG-417N.

5.3.1 Navigation Panel

Use the menu in the navigation panel to configure NBG-417N features in **AP Mode**.

The following screen and table show the features you can configure in **AP Mode**.

Figure 26 Menu: AP Mode

The following table describes the sub-menus.

Table 20 Menu: AP Mode

LINK	TAB	FUNCTION
Status		This screen shows the NBG-417N's general device, system and interface status information. Use this screen to access the wizard, and summary statistics tables.
Network		
Wireless LAN	General	Use this screen to configure wireless LAN.
	MAC Filter	Use the MAC filter screen to configure the NBG-417N to block access to devices or block the devices from accessing the NBG-417N.
	Advanced	This screen allows you to configure advanced wireless settings.
	QoS	Use this screen to configure Wi-Fi Multimedia Quality of Service (WMM QoS). WMM QoS allows you to prioritize wireless traffic according to the delivery requirements of individual services.
	WPS	Use this screen to configure WPS.
	WPS Station	Use this screen to add a wireless station using WPS.
	Scheduling	Use this screen to schedule the times the Wireless LAN is enabled.
	WDS	Use this screen to set up Wireless Distribution System (WDS) on your NBG-417N.
LAN	IP	Use this screen to configure LAN IP address and subnet mask or to get the LAN IP address from a DHCP server.

Table 20 Menu: AP Mode

LINK	TAB	FUNCTION
Maintenance		
System	General	Use this screen to view and change administrative settings such as system and domain names, password and inactivity timer.
	Time Setting	Use this screen to change your NBG-417N's time and date.
Logs	View Log	Use this screen to view the logs for the categories that you selected.
Tools	Firmware	Use this screen to upload firmware to your NBG-417N.
	Configuration	Use this screen to backup and restore the configuration or reset the factory defaults to your NBG-417N.
	Restart	This screen allows you to reboot the NBG-417N without turning the power off.
Sys OP Mode	General	This screen allows you to select whether your device acts as a Router or a Access Point.
Language		This screen allows you to select the language you prefer.

5.4 Configuring Your Settings

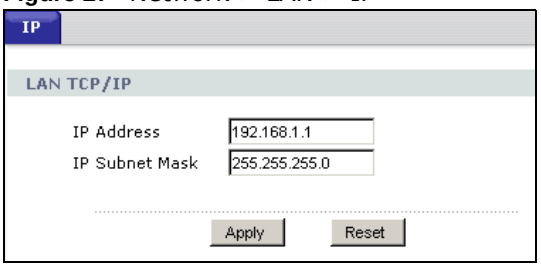
Use this section to configure your NBG-417N settings while in **AP Mode**.

5.4.1 LAN Settings

Click **Network > LAN** to see the screen below.

Note: If you change the IP address of the NBG-417N in the screen below, you will need to log into the NBG-417N again using the new IP address.

Figure 27 Network > LAN > IP



The table below describes the labels in the screen.

Table 21 Network > LAN > IP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Get from DHCP Server	Select this to let the DHCP server in the gateway assign the NBG-417N IP address.
User Defined LAN IP	Select this to give the NBG-417N a static IP address.
IP Address	Type the IP address in dotted decimal notatiion. The default setting is 192.168.1.2. If you change the IP address you will have to log in again with the new IP address.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP Subnet Mask	The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your NBG-417N will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the NBG-417N.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

5.4.2 WLAN and Maintenance Settings

The configuration of wireless and maintenance settings in **AP Mode** is the same as for **Router Mode**.

- See Wireless LAN (69) for information on the configuring your wireless network.
- See System (153), Logs (157), Tools (159), Sys OP Mode (164) and Language (167) for information on configuring your maintenance settings.

5.5 Logging in to the Web Configurator in AP Mode

1. Connect your computer to the LAN port of the NBG-417N.
2. The default IP address of the NBG-417N is "192.168.1.2". In this case, your computer must have an IP address in the range between "192.168.1.3" and "192.168.1.254".
3. Click **Start > Run** on your computer in Windows.
4. Type "cmd" in the dialog box.
5. Type "ipconfig" to show your computer's IP address. If your computer's IP address is not in the correct range then see Appendix C on page 201 for information on changing your computer's IP address.
6. After you've set your computer's IP address, open a web browser such as Internet Explorer and type "192.168.1.2" as the web address in your web browser.

   See Chapter 6 on page 55 for a tutorial on setting up a network with an AP.

6 Tutorials

6.1 Overview

This chapter provides tutorials for your NBG-417N as follows:

- How to Connect to the Internet from an AP
  - Configure Wireless Security Using WPS on both your NBG-417N and Wireless Client
  - Enable and Configure Wireless Security without WPS on your NBG-417N
- Bandwidth Management for your Network

6.2 How to Connect to the Internet from an AP

This section gives you an example of how to set up an access point (**AP**) and wireless client (a notebook, **B** in this example) for wireless communication. **B** can access the Internet through the AP wirelessly.

Figure 28 Wireless AP Connection to the Internet

6.2.1 Configure Wireless Security Using WPS on both your NBG-417N and Wireless Client

This section gives you an example of how to set up wireless network using WPS. This example uses the NBG-417N as the AP and NWD210N as the wireless client which connects to a notebook.

Note: The wireless client must be a WPS-aware device (for example, a WPS USB adapter or PCI card).

There are two WPS methods for creating a secure connection. This tutorial shows you how to do both.

- **Push Button Configuration (PBC)** - create a secure wireless network simply by pressing a button. See Section 6.2.1.1 on page 56.This is the easier method.

- **PIN Configuration** - create a secure wireless network simply by entering a wireless client's PIN (Personal Identification Number) in the NBG-417N's interface. See Section 6.2.1.2 on page 57. This is the more secure method, since one device can authenticate the other.

6.2.1.1 Push Button Configuration (PBC)

1. Make sure that your NBG-417N is turned on and that it is within range of your computer.
2. Make sure that you have installed the wireless client (this example uses the NWD210N) driver and utility in your notebook.
3. In the wireless client utility, find the WPS settings. Enable WPS and press the WPS button (**Start** or **WPS** button)
4. Log into NBG-417N's Web Configurator and press the **Push Button** button in the **Network** > **Wireless Client** > **WPS Station** screen.

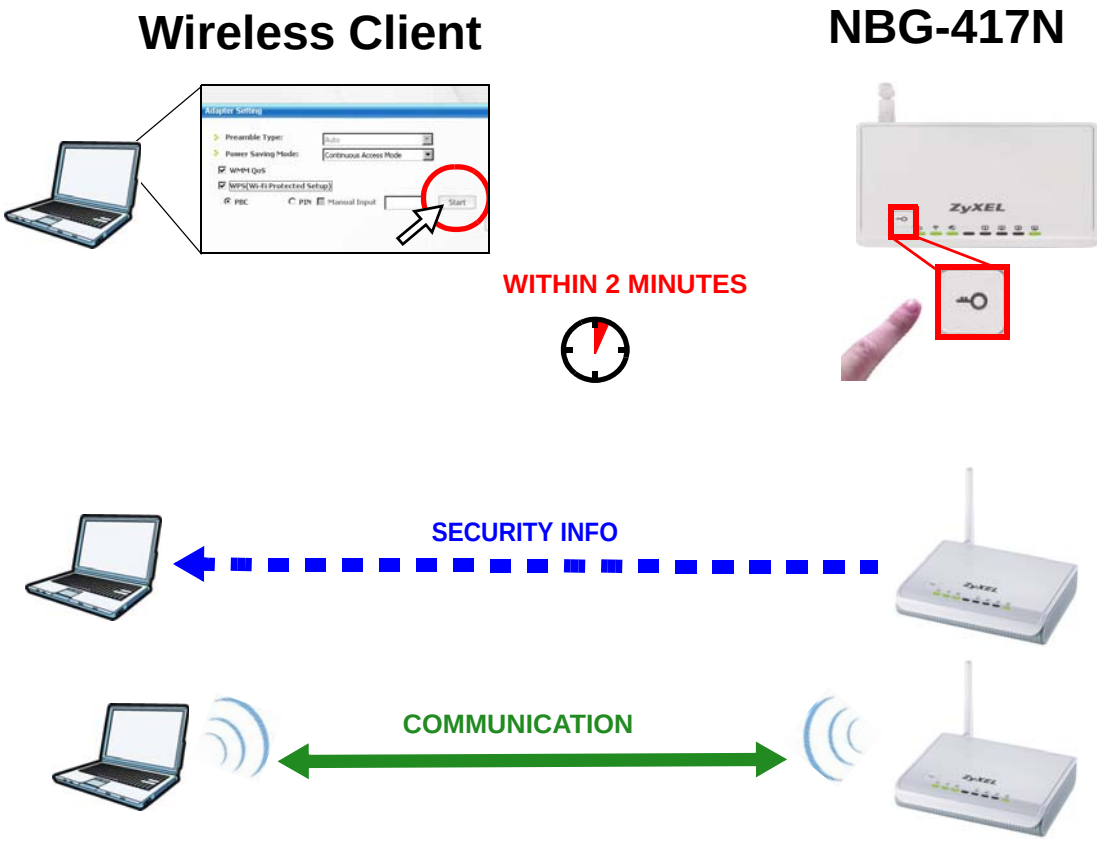
   Note: Your NBG-417N has a WPS button located on its panel, as well as a WPS button in its configuration utility. Both buttons have exactly the same function; you can use one or the other.

   Note: It doesn't matter which button is pressed first. You must press the second button within two minutes of pressing the first one.

   The NBG-417N sends the proper configuration settings to the wireless client. This may take up to two minutes. Then the wireless client is able to communicate with the NBG-417N securely.

The following figure shows you an example to set up wireless network and security by pressing a button on both NBG-417N and wireless client (the NWD210N in this example).

Figure 29 Example WPS Process: PBC Method



6.2.1.2 PIN Configuration

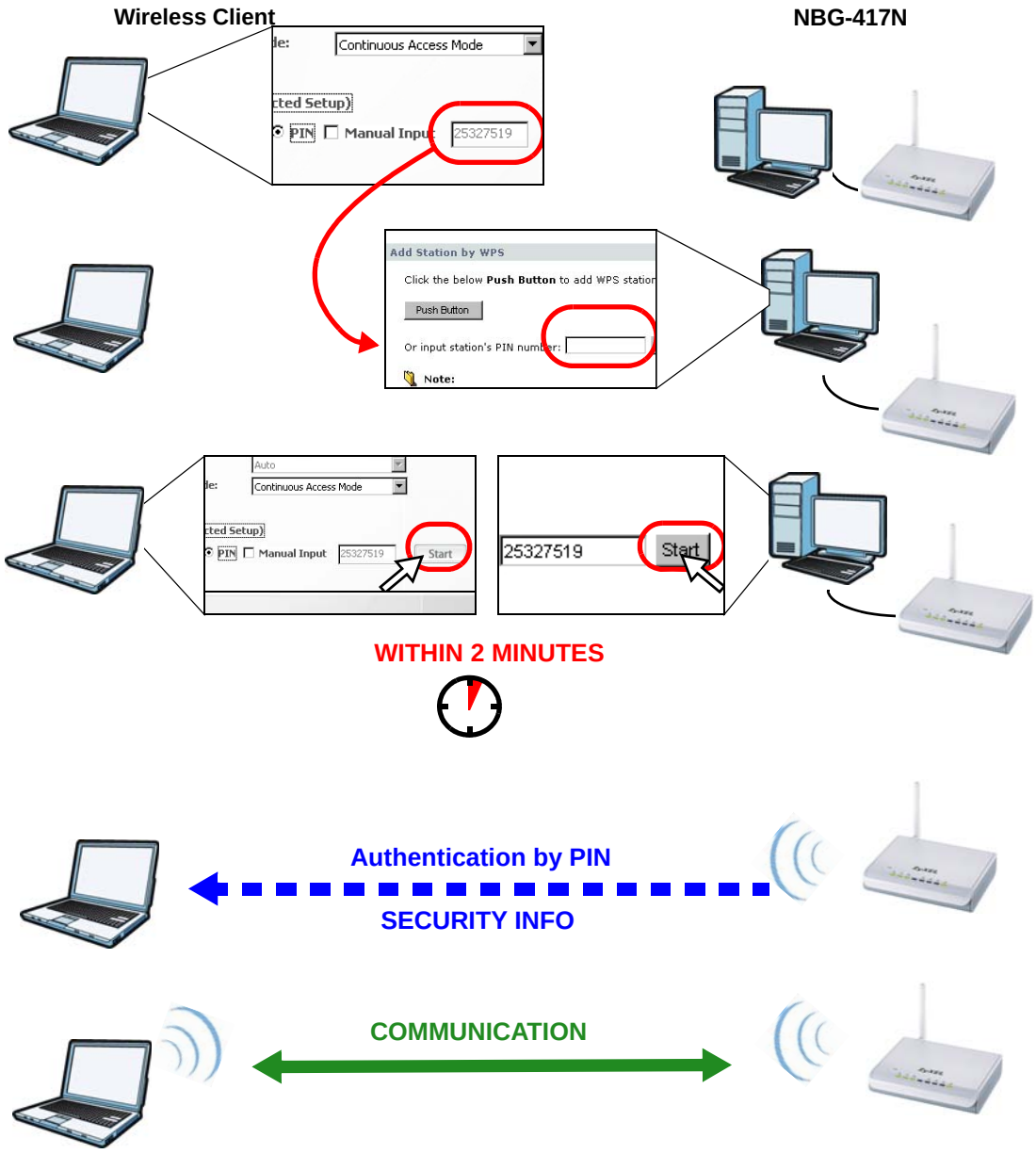
When you use the PIN configuration method, you need to use both NBG-417N's configuration interface and the client's utilities.

1. Launch your wireless client's configuration utility. Go to the WPS settings and select the PIN method to get a PIN number.
2. Enter the PIN number to the **PIN** field in the **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **WPS Station** screen on the NBG-417N.
3. Click the **Start** buttons (or button next to the PIN field) on both the wireless client utility screen and the NBG-417N's **WPS Station** screen within two minutes.

   The NBG-417N authenticates the wireless client and sends the proper configuration settings to the wireless client. This may take up to two minutes. Then the wireless client is able to communicate with the NBG-417N securely.

The following figure shows you the example to set up wireless network and security on NBG-417N and wireless client (ex. NWD210N in this example) by using PIN method.

Figure 30 Example WPS Process: PIN Method



6.2.2 Enable and Configure Wireless Security without WPS on your NBG-417N

This example shows you how to configure wireless security settings with the following parameters on your NBG-417N.

SSID	SSID_Example3
Channel	6
Security	WPA-PSK (Pre-Shared Key: ThisismyWPA-PSKpre-sharedkey)

Follow the steps below to configure the wireless settings on your NBG-417N.

The instructions require that your hardware is connected (see the Quick Start Guide) and you are logged into the Web Configurator through your LAN connection (see Section 3.2 on page 25).

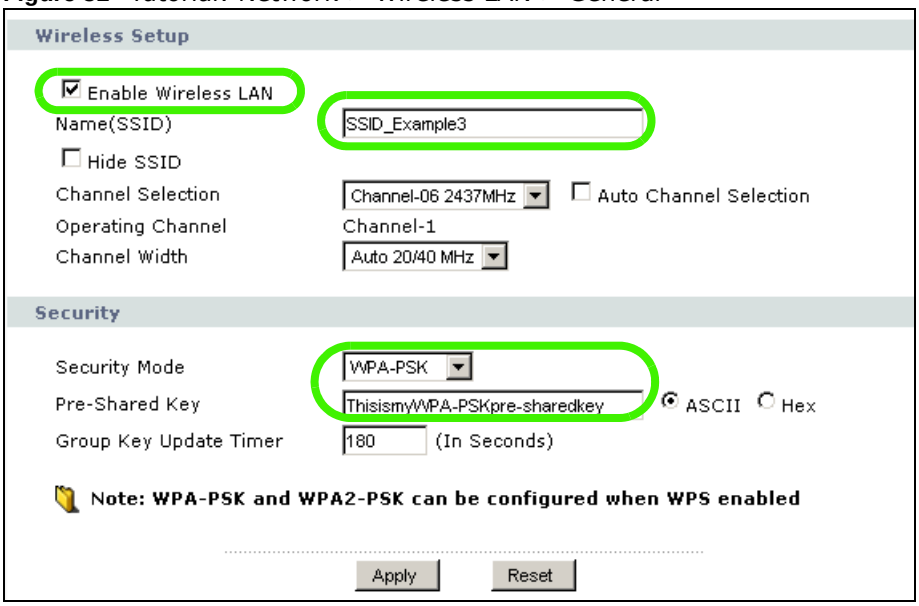
1 Open the **Wireless LAN > General** screen in the NBG-417N's Web Configurator.

2 Make sure the **Enable Wireless LAN** check box is selected.

3 Enter **SSID_Example3** as the SSID and select a channel.

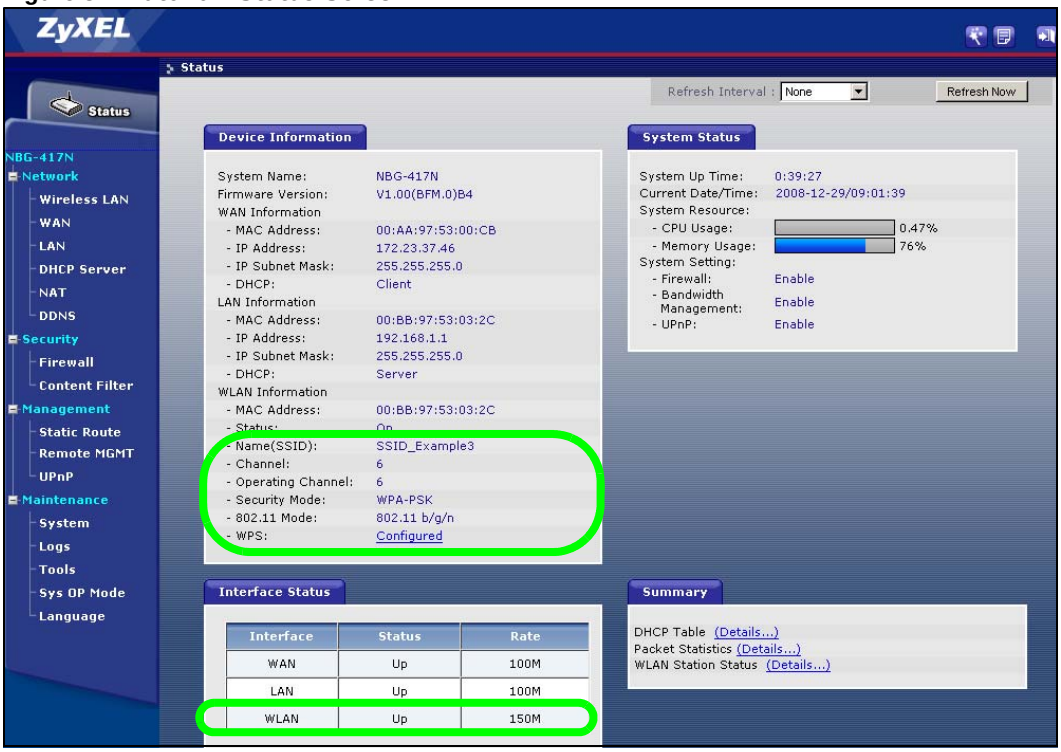
4 Set security mode to **WPA-PSK** and enter **ThisismyWPA-PSKpre-sharedkey** in the **Pre-Shared Key** field. Click **Apply**.

Figure 31 Tutorial: Network > Wireless LAN > General



5 Open the **Status** screen. Verify your wireless and wireless security settings under **Device Information** and check if the WLAN connection is up under **Interface Status**.

Figure 32 Tutorial: Status Screen



6.2.2.1 Configure Your Notebook

Note: We use the ZyXEL M-302 wireless adapter utility screens as an example for the wireless client. The screens may vary for different models.

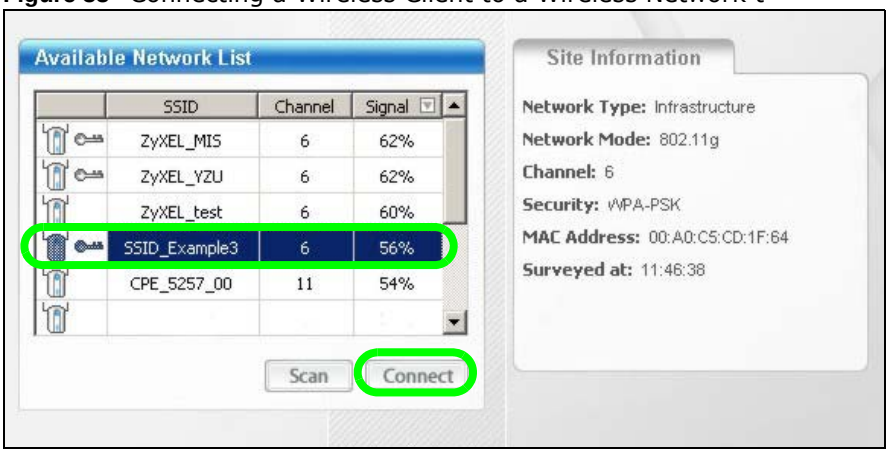
1 The NBG-417N supports IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g and IEEE 802.11n wireless clients. Make sure that your notebook or computer's wireless adapter supports one of these standards.

2 Wireless adapters come with software sometimes called a "utility" that you install on your computer. See your wireless adapter's User's Guide for information on how to do that.

3 After you've installed the utility, open it. If you cannot see your utility's icon on your screen, go to **Start > Programs** and click on your utility in the list of programs that appears. The utility displays a list of APs within range, as shown in the example screen below.

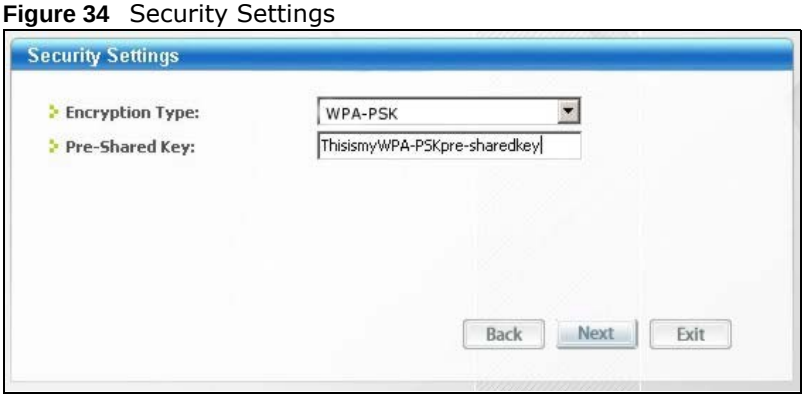
4 Select **SSID_Example3** and click **Connect**.

Figure 33 Connecting a Wireless Client to a Wireless Network t



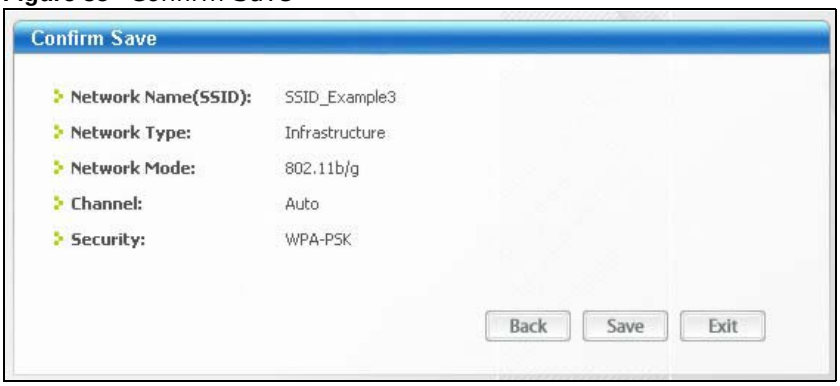
5 Select WPA-PSK and type the security key in the following screen. Click **Next**.

Figure 34 Security Settings



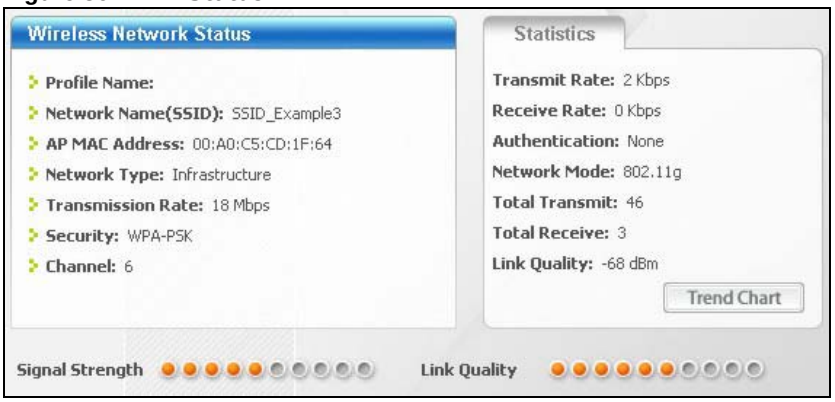
6 The **Confirm Save** window appears. Check your settings and click **Save** to continue.

Figure 35 Confirm Save



7 Check the status of your wireless connection in the screen below. If your wireless connection is weak or you have no connection, see the Troubleshooting section of this User's Guide.

Figure 36 Link Status



If your connection is successful, open your Internet browser and enter http://www.zyxel.com or the URL of any other web site in the address bar. If you are able to access the web site, your wireless connection is successfully configured.

6.3 Bandwidth Management for your Network

This section shows you how to configure the bandwidth management feature on the NBG-417N to limit the bandwidth for specific kinds of outgoing traffic. ZyXEL's bandwidth management feature allows you to specify bandwidth management rules based on an application or subnet.

Use the **Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced** screen to configure bandwidth management for your network.

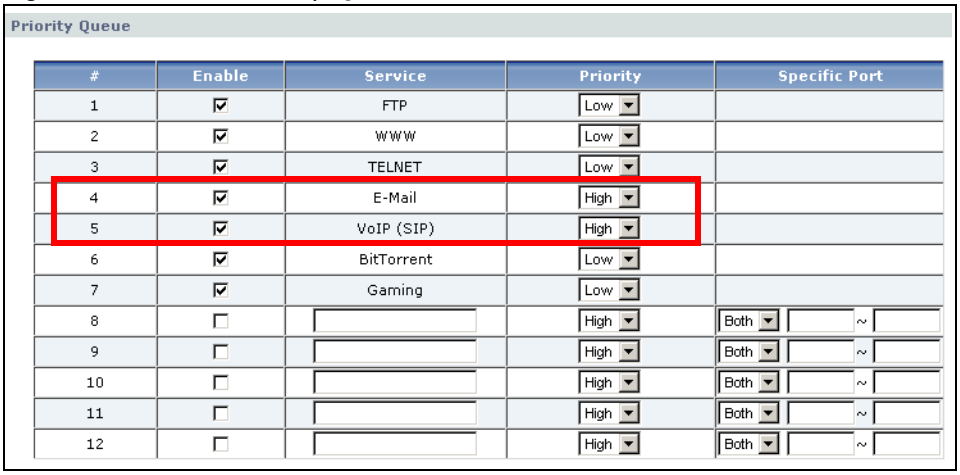
6.3.1 Configuring Bandwidth Management by Application

For this example, your company's customer support department wants to prioritize VoIP, e-mail and MSN Messenger services.

In the **Priority Queue** table, VoIP and e-mail services are already pre-defined. However, you still need to add MSN Messenger in the list (refer to Section 6.3.2 on page 63).

In the following screen, you set the priorities for VoIP and e-mail.

Figure 37 Tutorial: Priority Queue



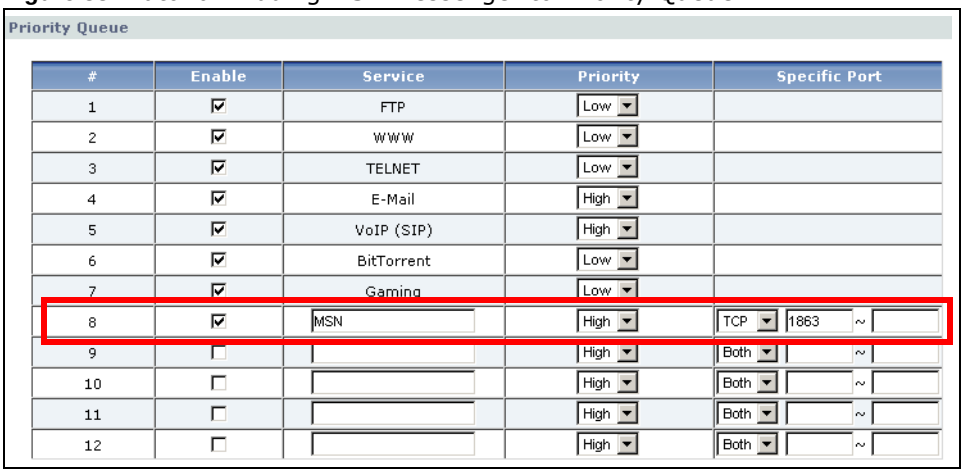
Click **Enable** for the **VoIP (SIP)** service and set priority to **High**. Do the same for **E-mail**. For the rest of the applications, click **Enable** if you need these services and set the priority to **Low**.

Note: You can also leave the **Enable** field blank for the rest of the applications. In doing so, the NBG-417N does not apply bandwidth management to these services.

6.3.2 Configuring Bandwidth Management by Custom Application

Aside from the VOIP and e-mail services, you need to set the priority for MSN Messenger. To do this, add the service in the **Priority Queue** table of the **Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced** screen.

Figure 38 Tutorial: Adding MSN Messenger to Priority Queue



To add the MSN Messenger service in the **Priority Queue**:

1 Click **Enable** in one of the fields for additional services.

2 Add **MSN** as the service name.

3 Set the priority for this to **High**.

4 For the port, choose **TCP** from the drop-down menu and enter **1863** in the **Specific Port** field.

Your priority table should now have the **VoIP**, **E-mail** and **MSN Messenger** services priorities set to **High**.

6.3.3 Configuring Bandwidth Allocation by IP or IP Range

For this example, your company's 20th anniversary is coming up. You want to use the multimedia room's Internet connection to upload some videos to the website. You also use this room for video conferences, radio broadcasts, live video streaming, and so on throughout the day. While these media-heavy activities are going on, you still want to keep uploading the videos in the background. As such, you want to dedicate the minimum amount of bandwidth for this traffic.

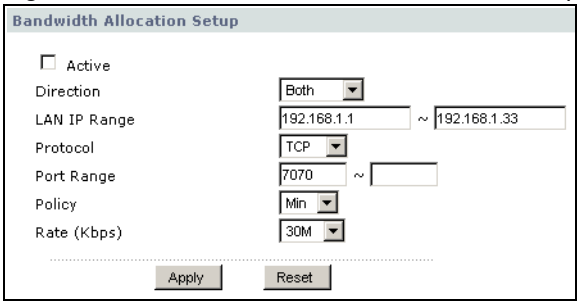
You know the following:

- Multimedia room's LAN IP range: 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.34
- IP Address of the computer uploading through FTP: 192.168.1.34
- Services you want to configure:

REAL AUDIO	TCP 7070
RTSP	TCP or UDP 554
VDO LIVE	TCP 7000
FTP	TCP 20 ~ 21

Click the **Edit** icon in **Management > Bandwidth MGMT** > **Advanced** to open the following screen.

Figure 39 Tutorial: Bandwidth Allocation Example



Enter the following values for each service you want to add. For this tutorial, you need to add each of the following service (see table below) and click **Apply**.

Table 22 Services and Values

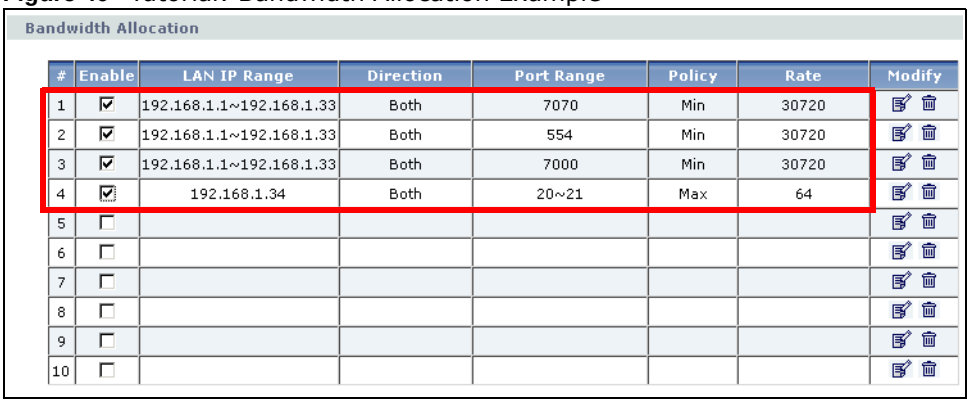
FIELDS	SERVICES			
	REAL AUDIO	**RTSP**	**VDO LIVE**	**FTP**
Active	Check this to turn on this bandwidth management rule.			
Direction	Select **Both** applies bandwidth management to traffic that the NBG-417N forwards to both the LAN and the WAN.			Select **To WAN**
LAN IP Range	Enter **192.168.1.1 ~ 192.168.1.33**.			Enter **192.168.1.34**

Table 22 Services and Values

FIELDS	SERVICES			
	REAL AUDIO	**RTSP**	**VDO LIVE**	**FTP**
Protocol	**TCP**	**TCP** or **UDP**	**TCP**	**TCP**
Port Range	**7070**	**554**	**7000**	**20 ~ 21**
Policy	**Min**			**Max**
Rate	Select **30M** as the minimum bandwidth allowed.			Select **64K**
Apply	Click this to add the rule to the **Bandwidth Allocation** table.			

After adding these services, go to **Management > Bandwidth MGMT** > **Advanced** and check if you have the correct values.

Figure 40 Tutorial: Bandwidth Allocation Example



Note: The **Policy** column displays either **Max** (maximum) or **Min** (minimum). This is directly directed to the value in the **Rate** column. For example, you selected **Min** and entered **30M** as the rate for the VoIP service. The NBG-417N allocates at least 30 megabytes for the VoIP service.

Refer to Appedix F on page 243 for a list of common services that you can add in the **Bandwidth Mgnt** screen.

PART II
Technical Reference

7

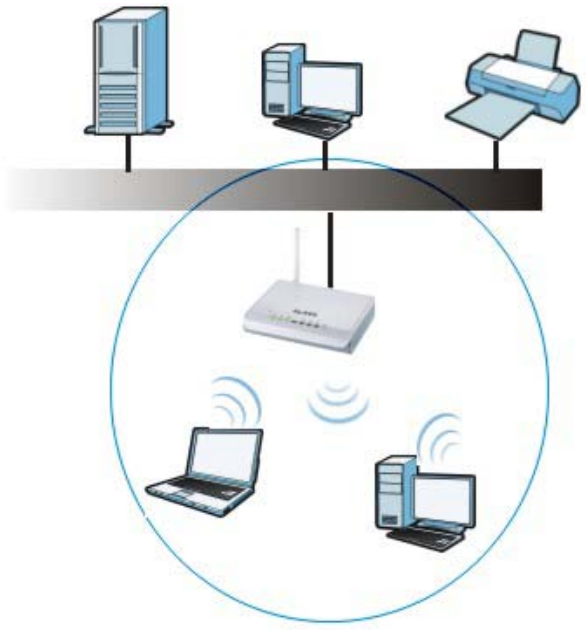
Wireless LAN

7.1 Overview

This chapter discusses how to configure the wireless network settings in your NBG-417N. See the appendices for more detailed information about wireless networks.

The following figure provides an example of a wireless network.

Figure 41 Example of a Wireless Network



The wireless network is the part in the blue circle. In this wireless network, devices **A** and **B** are called wireless clients. The wireless clients use the access point (**AP**) to interact with other devices (such as the printer) or with the Internet. Your NBG-417N is the AP.

7.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **General** screen (Section 7.4 on page 72) to enable the Wireless LAN, enter the SSID and select the wireless security mode.
- Use the **MAC Filter** screen (Section 7.5 on page 77) to allow or deny wireless stations based on their MAC addresses from connecting to the NBG-417N.
- Use the **Advanced** screen (Section 7.6 on page 78) to allow intra-BSS networking and set the RTS/CTS Threshold.

- Use the **QoS** screen (Section 7.7 on page 79) to ensure Quality of Service (QoS) in your wireless network.
- Use the **WPS** screen (Section 7.8 on page 83) to quickly set up a wireless network with strong security, without having to configure security settings manually.
- Use the **WPS Station** screen (Section 7.9 on page 83) to add a wireless station using WPS.
- Use the **Scheduling** screen (Section 7.10 on page 85) to set the times your wireless LAN is turned on and off.
- Use the **WDS** screen (Section 7.11 on page 85) to set the operating mode of your NBG-417N to **AP + Bridge** or **Bridge Only** and establish wireless links with other APs.

7.3 What You Should Know

Every wireless network must follow these basic guidelines.

- Every wireless client in the same wireless network must use the same SSID.

  The SSID is the name of the wireless network. It stands for Service Set IDentity.
- If two wireless networks overlap, they should use different channels.

  Like radio stations or television channels, each wireless network uses a specific channel, or frequency, to send and receive information.
- Every wireless client in the same wireless network must use security compatible with the AP.

  Security stops unauthorized devices from using the wireless network. It can also protect the information that is sent in the wireless network.

7.3.1 Wireless Security Overview

The following sections introduce different types of wireless security you can set up in the wireless network.

7.3.1.1 SSID

Normally, the AP acts like a beacon and regularly broadcasts the SSID in the area. You can hide the SSID instead, in which case the AP does not broadcast the SSID. In addition, you should change the default SSID to something that is difficult to guess.

This type of security is fairly weak, however, because there are ways for unauthorized devices to get the SSID. In addition, unauthorized devices can still see the information that is sent in the wireless network.

7.3.1.2 MAC Address Filter

Every wireless client has a unique identification number, called a MAC address.[1] A MAC address is usually written using twelve hexadecimal characters[2]; for example, 00A0C5000002 or 00:A0:C5:00:00:02. To get the MAC address for each wireless client, see the appropriate User's Guide or other documentation.

1. Some wireless devices, such as scanners, can detect wireless networks but cannot use wireless networks. These kinds of wireless devices might not have MAC addresses.
2. Hexadecimal characters are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

You can use the MAC address filter to tell the AP which wireless clients are allowed or not allowed to use the wireless network. If a wireless client is allowed to use the wireless network, it still has to have the correct settings (SSID, channel, and security). If a wireless client is not allowed to use the wireless network, it does not matter if it has the correct settings.

This type of security does not protect the information that is sent in the wireless network. Furthermore, there are ways for unauthorized devices to get the MAC address of an authorized wireless client. Then, they can use that MAC address to use the wireless network.

7.3.1.3 User Authentication

You can make every user log in to the wireless network before they can use it. This is called user authentication. However, every wireless client in the wireless network has to support IEEE 802.1x to do this.

For wireless networks, there are two typical places to store the user names and passwords for each user.

- In the AP: this feature is called a local user database or a local database.
- In a RADIUS server: this is a server used in businesses more than in homes.

If your AP does not provide a local user database and if you do not have a RADIUS server, you cannot set up user names and passwords for your users.

Unauthorized devices can still see the information that is sent in the wireless network, even if they cannot use the wireless network. Furthermore, there are ways for unauthorized wireless users to get a valid user name and password. Then, they can use that user name and password to use the wireless network.

Local user databases also have an additional limitation that is explained in the next section.

7.3.1.4 Encryption

Wireless networks can use encryption to protect the information that is sent in the wireless network. Encryption is like a secret code. If you do not know the secret code, you cannot understand the message.

The types of encryption you can choose depend on the type of user authentication. (See Section 7.3.1.3 on page 71 for information about this.)

Table 23 Types of Encryption for Each Type of Authentication

	NO AUTHENTICATION	RADIUS SERVER
Weakest	No Security	WPA
↕	Static WEP	
↕	WPA-PSK	
Strongest	WPA2-PSK	WPA2

For example if the wireless network has a RADIUS server, you can choose **WPA** or **WPA2**. If users do not log in to the wireless network, you can choose no encryption, **Static WEP**, **WPA-PSK**, or **WPA2-PSK**.

Usually, you should set up the strongest encryption that every wireless client in the wireless network supports. For example, suppose the AP does not have a local user database, and you do

not have a RADIUS server. Therefore, there is no user authentication. Suppose the wireless network has two wireless clients. Device A only supports WEP, and device B supports WEP and WPA. Therefore, you should set up **Static WEP** in the wireless network.

Note: It is recommended that wireless networks use WPA-PSK, WPA, or stronger encryption. IEEE 802.1x and WEP encryption are better than none at all, but it is still possible for unauthorized devices to figure out the original information pretty quickly.

Note: It is not possible to use WPA-PSK, WPA or stronger encryption with a local user database. In this case, it is better to set up stronger encryption with no authentication than to set up weaker encryption with the local user database.

When you select **WPA2** or **WPA2-PSK** in your NBG-417N, you can also select an option (**WPA Compatible**) to support WPA as well. In this case, if some wireless clients support WPA and some support WPA2, you should set up **WPA2-PSK** or **WPA2** (depending on the type of wireless network login) and select the **WPA Compatible** option in the NBG-417N.

Many types of encryption use a key to protect the information in the wireless network. The longer the key, the stronger the encryption. Every wireless client in the wireless network must have the same key.

7.3.1.5 WPS

WiFi Protected Setup (WPS) is an industry standard specification, defined by the WiFi Alliance. WPS allows you to quickly set up a wireless network with strong security, without having to configure security settings manually. Depending on the devices in your network, you can either press a button (on the device itself, or in its configuration utility) or enter a PIN (Personal Identification Number) in the devices. Then, they connect and set up a secure network by themselves. See how to set up a secure wireless network using WPS in the Section 6.2.1 on page 55.

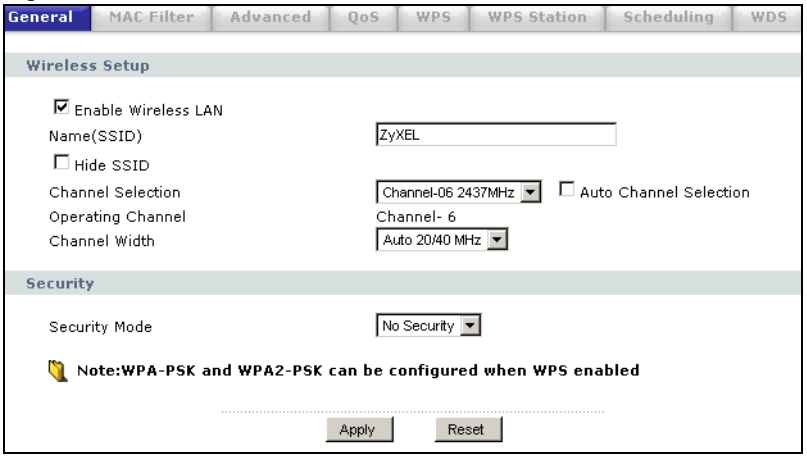
7.4 General Wireless LAN Screen

Use this screen to enable the Wireless LAN, enter the SSID and select the wireless security mode.

Note: If you are configuring the NBG-417N from a computer connected to the wireless LAN and you change the NBG-417N's SSID, channel or security settings, you will lose your wireless connection when you press **Apply** to confirm. You must then change the wireless settings of your computer to match the NBG-417N's new settings.

Click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** to open the **General** screen.

Figure 42 Network > Wireless LAN > General



The following table describes the general wireless LAN labels in this screen.

Table 24 Network > Wireless LAN > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Wireless LAN	Click the check box to activate wireless LAN.
Name(SSID)	(Service Set IDentity) The SSID identifies the Service Set with which a wireless station is associated. Wireless stations associating to the access point (AP) must have the same SSID. Enter a descriptive name (up to 32 printable 7-bit ASCII characters) for the wireless LAN.
Hide SSID	Select this check box to hide the SSID in the outgoing beacon frame so a station cannot obtain the SSID through scanning using a site survey tool.
Channel Selection	Set the operating frequency/channel depending on your particular region. Select a channel from the drop-down list box. The options vary depending on the frequency band and the country you are in. Refer to the Connection Wizard chapter for more information on channels. This option is only available if **Auto Channel Selection** is disabled.
Auto Channel Selection	Select this check box for the NBG-417N to automatically choose the channel with the least interference. Deselect this check box if you wish to manually select the channel using the **Channel Section** field.
Operating Channel	This displays the channel the NBG-417N is currently using.
Channel Width	Select whether the NBG-417N uses a wireless channel width of 20 or 40 MHz. A standard 20 MHz channel offers transfer speeds of up to 150Mbps whereas a 40MHz channel uses two standard channels and offers speeds of up to 300 Mbps. Because not all devices support 40 MHz channels, select **Auto 20/40MHz** to allow the NBG-417N to adjust the channel bandwidth automatically.
Security Mode	Select **WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK** to add security on this wireless network. The wireless clients which want to associate to this network must have same wireless security settings as this device. After you select to use a security, additional options appears in this screen. See 7.4.2 and 7.4.3 sections. Or you can select **No Security** to allow any client to associate this network without authentication. Note: If you enable the WPS function, only **No Security**, **WPA-PSK** and **WPA2-PSK** are available in this field.

Table 24 Network > Wireless LAN > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

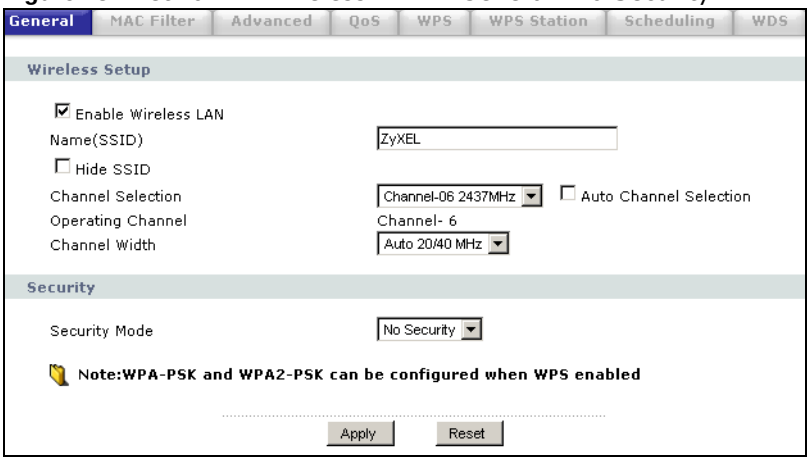
See the rest of this chapter for information on the other labels in this screen.

7.4.1 No Security

Select **No Security** to allow wireless stations to communicate with the access points without any data encryption.

Note: If you do not enable any wireless security on your NBG-417N, your network is accessible to any wireless networking device that is within range.

Figure 43 Network > Wireless LAN > General: No Security



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 25 Network > Wireless LAN > General: No Security

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Security Mode	Choose **No Security** from the drop-down list box.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

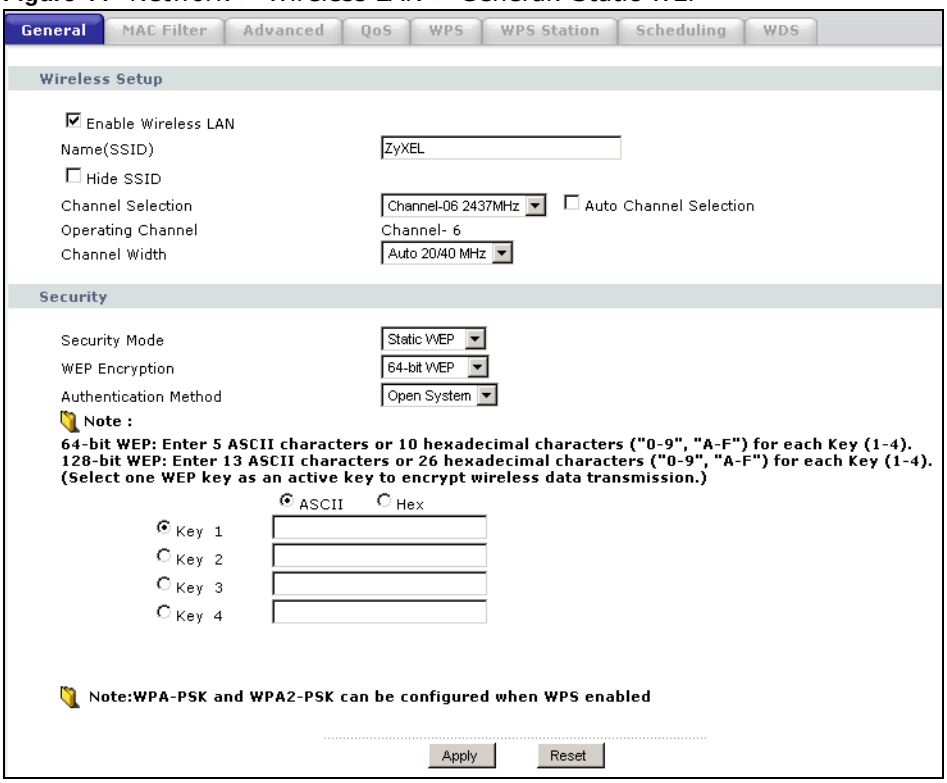
7.4.2 WEP Encryption

WEP encryption scrambles the data transmitted between the wireless stations and the access points to keep network communications private. It encrypts unicast and multicast communications in a network. Both the wireless stations and the access points must use the same WEP key.

Your NBG-417N allows you to configure up to four 64-bit or 128-bit WEP keys but only one key can be enabled at any one time.

In order to configure and enable WEP encryption; click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** to display the **General** screen. Select **Static WEP** from the **Security Mode** list.

Figure 44 Network > Wireless LAN > General: Static WEP



The following table describes the wireless LAN security labels in this screen.

Table 26 Network > Wireless LAN > General: Static WEP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WEP Encryption	Select **64-bit WEP** or **128-bit WEP** to enable data encryption.
Authentication Method	This field is activated when you select **64-bit WEP** or **128-bit WEP** in the **WEP Encryption** field. Select **Auto, Open System** or **Shared Key** from the drop-down list box. This field specifies whether the wireless clients have to provide the WEP key to login to the wireless client. Keep this setting at **Auto** or **Open System** unless you want to force a key verification before communication between the wireless client and the ZyXEL Device occurs. Select **Shared Key** to force the clients to provide the WEP key prior to communication.
ASCII	Select this option in order to enter ASCII characters as WEP key.
Hex	Select this option in order to enter hexadecimal characters as a WEP key. The preceding "0x", that identifies a hexadecimal key, is entered automatically.

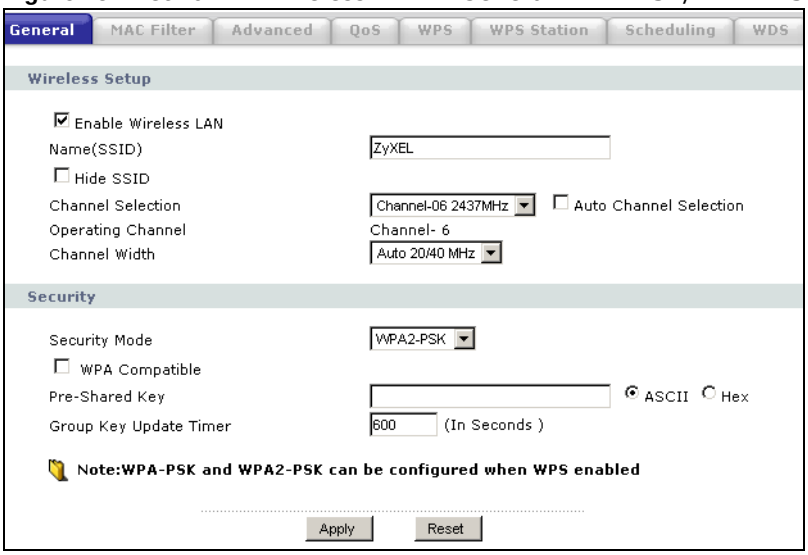
Table 26 Network > Wireless LAN > General: Static WEP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Key 1 to Key 4	The WEP keys are used to encrypt data. Both the NBG-417N and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key for data transmission. If you chose **64-bit WEP**, then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). If you chose **128-bit WEP**, then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). You must configure at least one key, only one key can be activated at any one time. The default key is key 1.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

7.4.3 WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK

Click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** to display the **General** screen. Select **WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK** from the **Security Mode** list.

Figure 45 Network > Wireless LAN > General: WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 27 Network > Wireless LAN > General: WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WPA Compatible	This check box is available only when you select **WPA2-PSK** in the **Security Mode** field. Select the check box to have both WPA2 and WPA wireless clients be able to communicate with the NBG-417N even when the NBG-417N is using WPA2-PSK.
Pre-Shared Key	**WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK** uses a simple common password for authentication. Type a pre-shared key from 8 to 63 case-sensitive **ASCII** characters (including spaces and symbols). Type a pre-shared key less than 64 case-sensitive **HEX** characters ("0-9", "A-F").

Table 27 Network > Wireless LAN > General: WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK

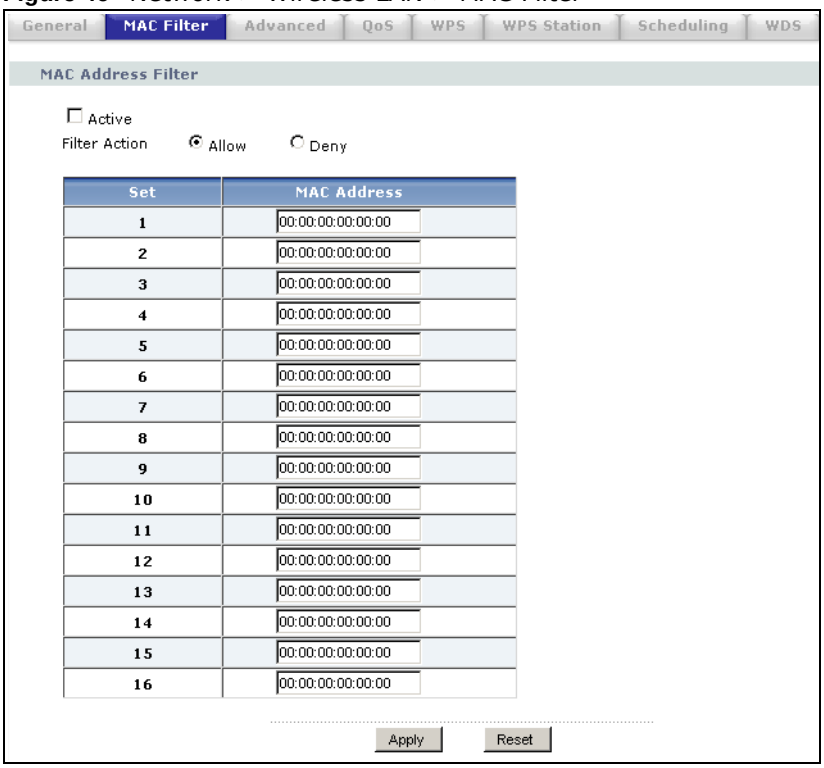
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Group Key Update Timer	The **Group Key Update Timer** is the rate at which the AP (if using **WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK** key management) or RADIUS server (if using **WPA/WPA2** key management) sends a new group key out to all clients. The re-keying process is the WPA/WPA2 equivalent of automatically changing the WEP key for an AP and all stations in a WLAN on a periodic basis. Setting of the **Group Key Update Timer** is also supported in **WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK** mode. The default is **1800** seconds (30 minutes).
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

7.5 MAC Filter

The MAC filter screen allows you to configure the NBG-417N to give exclusive access to up to 16 devices (Allow) or exclude up to 16 devices from accessing the NBG-417N (Deny). Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02. You need to know the MAC address of the devices to configure this screen.

To change your NBG-417N's MAC filter settings, click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **MAC Filter**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 46 Network > Wireless LAN > MAC Filter



The following table describes the labels in this menu.

Table 28 Network > Wireless LAN > MAC Filter

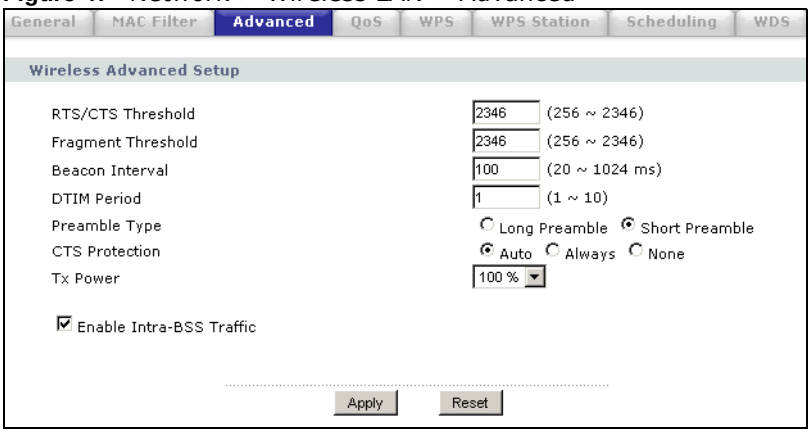
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select **Yes** from the drop down list box to enable MAC address filtering.
Filter Action	Define the filter action for the list of MAC addresses in the **MAC Address** table. Select **Deny** to block access to the NBG-417N, MAC addresses not listed will be allowed to access the NBG-417N Select **Allow** to permit access to the NBG-417N, MAC addresses not listed will be denied access to the NBG-417N.
Set	This is the index number of the MAC address.
MAC Address	Enter the MAC addresses of the wireless station that are allowed or denied access to the NBG-417N in these address fields. Enter the MAC addresses in a valid MAC address format, that is, six hexadecimal character pairs, for example, 12:34:56:78:9a:bc.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

7.6 Wireless LAN Advanced Screen

Use this screen to allow intra-BSS networking and set the RTS/CTS Threshold.

Click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **Advanced**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 47 Network > Wireless LAN > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 29 Network > Wireless LAN > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Wireless Advanced Setup	
RTS/CTS Threshold	Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear To Send) handshake. Enter a value between 0 and 2432.

Table 29 Network > Wireless LAN > Advanced

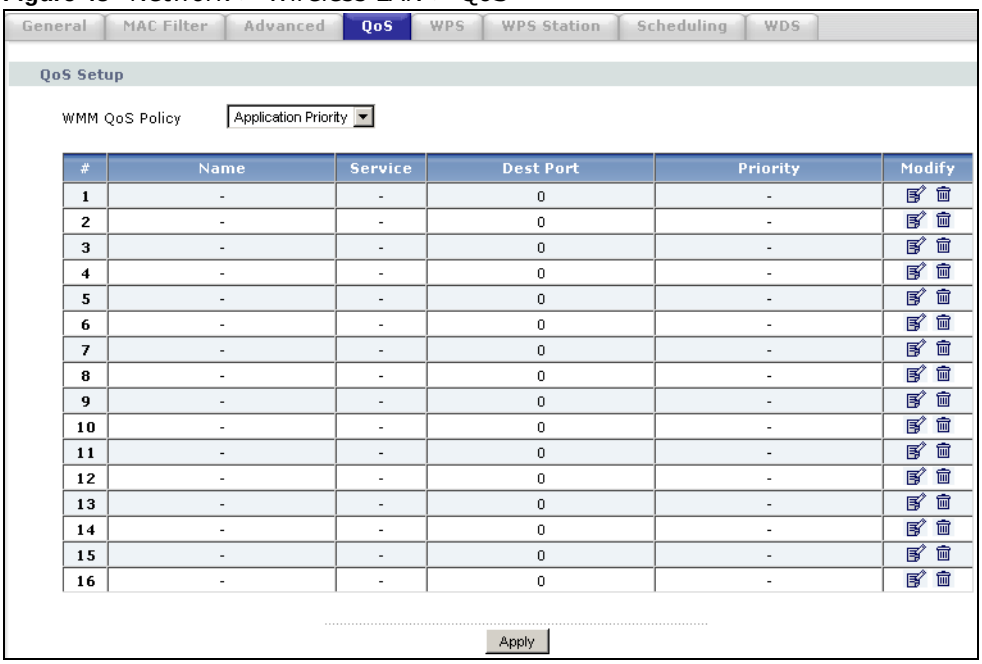
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Fragmentation Threshold	The threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. Enter an even number between **256** and **2346**. This field is not available when **Super Mode** is selected.
Beacon Interval	When a wirelessly networked device sends a beacon, it includes with it a beacon interval. This specifies the time period before the device sends the beacon again. The interval tells receiving devices on the network how long they can wait in low-power mode before waking up to handle the beacon. This value can be set from 20ms to 1000ms. A high value helps save current consumption of the access point.
DTIM	Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM) is the time period after which broadcast and multicast packets are transmitted to mobile clients in the Active Power Management mode. A high DTIM value can cause clients to lose connectivity with the network. This value can be set from 1 to 100.
Preamble	A preamble affects the timing in your wireless network. There are two preamble modes: long and short. If a device uses a different preamble mode than the NBG-417N does, it cannot communicate with the NBG-417N.
CTS Protection	When set to **None**, the NBG-417N protects wireless communication against interference. When set to **Always**, the NBG-417N improves performance within mixed wireless modes. Select **Auto** to let the NBG-417N determine whether to turn this feature on or off in the current environment.
Tx Power	This field controls the transmission power of the NBG-417N. When using the NBG-417N with a notebook computer, select a lower transmission power level when you are close to the AP in order to conserve battery power.
Enable Intra-BSS Traffic	A Basic Service Set (BSS) exists when all communications between wireless clients or between a wireless client and a wired network client go through one access point (AP). Intra-BSS traffic is traffic between wireless clients in the BSS. When Intra-BSS is enabled, wireless client **A** and **B** can access the wired network and communicate with each other. When Intra-BSS is disabled, wireless client **A** and **B** can still access the wired network but cannot communicate with each other.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

7.7 Quality of Service (QoS) Screen

The QoS screen allows you to automatically give a service (such as e-mail, VoIP or FTP) a priority level.

Click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **QoS**. The following screen appears.

Figure 48 Network > Wireless LAN > QoS



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 30 Network > Wireless LAN > QoS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WMM QoS Policy	Select **Default** to have the NBG-417N automatically give a service a priority level according to the ToS value in the IP header of packets it sends. WMM QoS (Wifi MultiMedia Quality of Service) gives high priority to voice and video, which makes them run more smoothly. Select **Application Priority** from the drop-down list box to display a table of application names, services, ports and priorities to which you want to apply WMM QoS. The table appears only if you select **Application Priority** in **WMM QoS Policy**.
#	This is the number of an individual application entry.
Name	This field displays a description given to an application entry.
Service	This field displays either **FTP**, **WWW**, **E-mail** or a **User Defined** service to which you want to apply WMM QoS.
Dest Port	This field displays the destination port number to which the application sends traffic.
Priority	This field displays the priority of the application. **Highest** - Typically used for voice or video that should be high-quality. **High** - Typically used for voice or video that can be medium-quality. **Mid** - Typically used for applications that do not fit into another priority. For example, Internet surfing. **Low** - Typically used for non-critical "background" applications, such as large file transfers and print jobs that should not affect other applications.

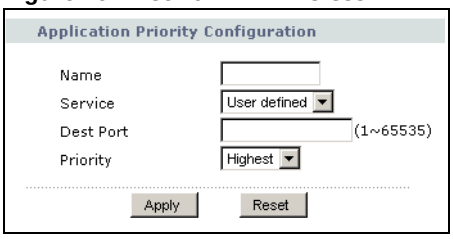
Table 30 Network > Wireless LAN > QoS (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to open the **Application Priority Configuration** screen. Modify an existing application entry or create a application entry in the **Application Priority Configuration** screen. Click the **Remove** icon to delete an application entry.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes to the NBG-417N.

7.7.1 Application Priority Configuration

Use this screen to edit a WMM QoS application entry. Click the edit icon under **Modify**. The following screen displays.

Figure 49 Network > Wireless LAN > QoS: Application Priority Configuration



See Appendix E on page 243 for a list of commonly-used services and destination ports. The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 31 Network > Wireless LAN > QoS: Application Priority Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Name	Type a description of the application priority.

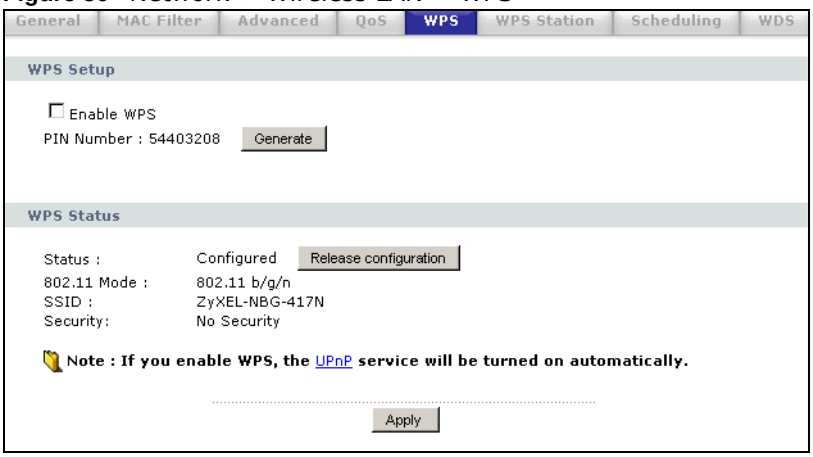
Table 31 Network > Wireless LAN > QoS: Application Priority Configuration (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Service	The following is a description of the applications you can prioritize with WMM QoS. Select a service from the drop-down list box. • **E-Mail** Electronic mail consists of messages sent through a computer network to specific groups or individuals. Here are some default ports for e-mail: POP3 - port 110 IMAP - port 143 SMTP - port 25 HTTP - port 80 • **FTP** File Transfer Protocol enables fast transfer of files, including large files that it may not be possible to send via e-mail. FTP uses port number 21. • **WWW** The World Wide Web is an Internet system to distribute graphical, hyper-linked information, based on Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) - a client/server protocol for the World Wide Web. The Web is not synonymous with the Internet; rather, it is just one service on the Internet. Other services on the Internet include Internet Relay Chat and Newsgroups. The Web is accessed through use of a browser. • **User-Defined** User-defined services are user specific services configured using known ports and applications.
Dest Port	This displays the port the selected service uses. Type a port number in the field provided if you want to use a different port to the default port.
Priority	Select a priority from the drop-down list box.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Cancel	Click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen.

7.8 WPS Screen

Use this screen to enable/disable WPS, view or generate a new PIN number and check current WPS status. To open this screen, click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **WPS** tab.

Figure 50 Network > Wireless LAN > WPS



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 32 Network > Wireless LAN > WPS

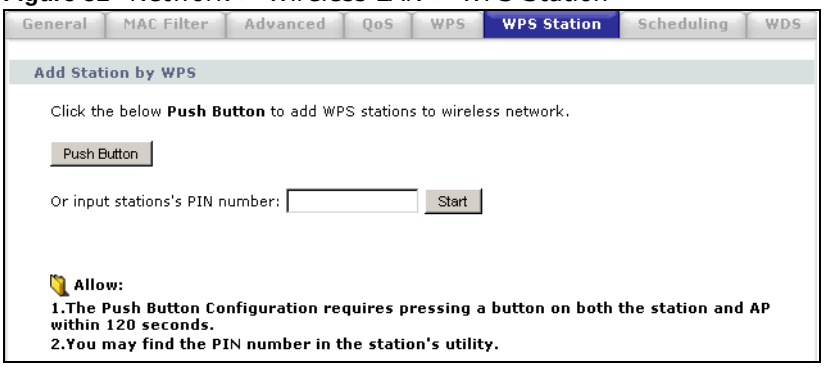
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WPS Setup	
Enable WPS	Select this to enable the WPS feature.
PIN Number	This displays a PIN number last time system generated. Click **Generate** to generate a new PIN number.
WPS Status	
Status	This displays **Configured** when the NBG-417N has connected to a wireless network using WPS or when **Enable WPS** is selected and wireless or wireless security settings have been changed. The current wireless and wireless security settings also appear in the screen. This displays **Unconfigured** if WPS is disabled and there are no wireless or wireless security changes on the NBG-417N or you click **Release_Configuration** to remove the configured wireless and wireless security settings.
Release Configuration	This button is only available when the WPS status displays **Configured**. Click this button to remove all configured wireless and wireless security settings for WPS connections on the NBG-417N.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to get this screen information afresh.

7.9 WPS Station Screen

Use this screen when you want to add a wireless station using WPS. To open this screen, click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **WPS Station** tab.

Note: Note: After you click **Push Button** on this screen, you have to press a similar button in the wireless station utility within 2 minutes. To add the second wireless station, you have to press these buttons on both device and the wireless station again after the first 2 minutes.

Figure 51 Network > Wireless LAN > WPS Station



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

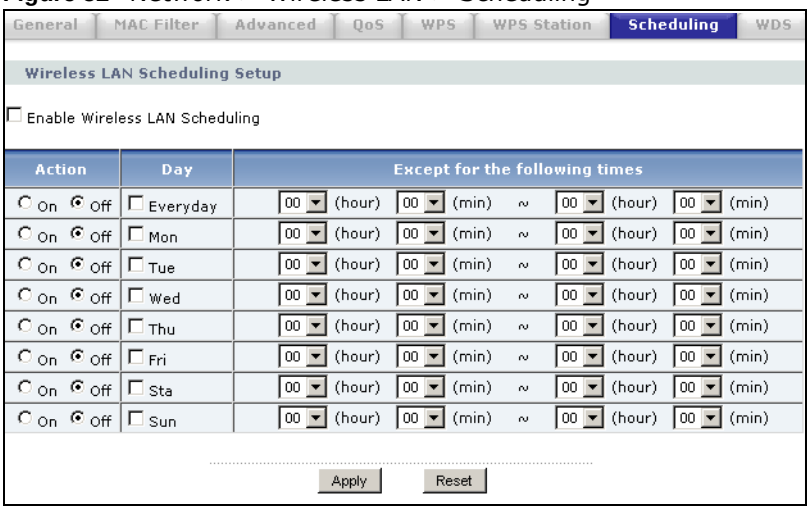
Table 33 Network > Wireless LAN > WPS Station

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Push Button	Use this button when you use the PBC (Push Button Configuration) method to configure wireless stations's wireless settings. See Section 6.2.1.1 on page 56. Click this to start WPS-aware wireless station scanning and the wireless security information synchronization.
Or input station's PIN number	Use this button when you use the PIN Configuration method to configure wireless station's wireless settings. See Section 6.2.1.2 on page 57. Type the same PIN number generated in the wireless station's utility. Then click **Start** to associate to each other and perform the wireless security information synchronization.

7.10 Scheduling Screen

Use this screen to set the times your wireless LAN is turned on and off. Wireless LAN scheduling is disabled by default. The wireless LAN can be scheduled to turn on or off on certain days and at certain times. To open this screen, click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **Scheduling** tab.

Figure 52 Network > Wireless LAN > Scheduling



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 34 Network > Wireless LAN > Scheduling

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Wireless LAN Scheduling	Select this to enable Wireless LAN scheduling.
Action	Select **On** or **Off** to specify whether the Wireless LAN is turned on or off. This field works in conjunction with the **Day** and **Except for the following times** fields.
Day	Select **Everyday** or the specific days to turn the Wireless LAN on or off. If you select **Everyday** you can not select any specific days. This field works in conjunction with the **Except for the following times** field.
Except for the following times (24-Hour Format)	Select a begin time using the first set of **hour** and minute (**min**) drop down boxes and select an end time using the second set of **hour** and minute (**min**) drop down boxes. If you have chosen **On** earlier for the WLAN Status the Wireless LAN will turn off between the two times you enter in these fields. If you have chosen **Off** earlier for the WLAN Status the Wireless LAN will turn on between the two times you enter in these fields. Note: Entering the same begin time and end time will mean the whole day.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

7.11 WDS Screen

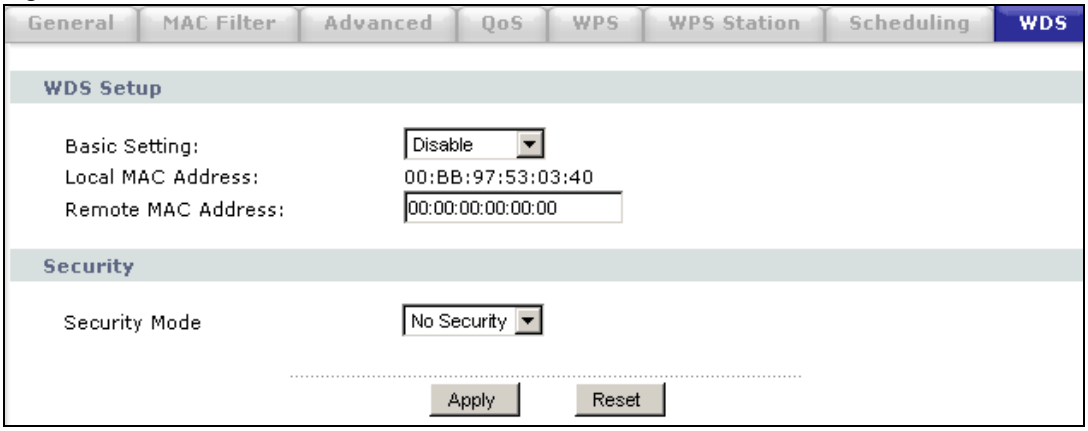
A Wireless Distribution System is a wireless connection between two or more APs. Use this screen to set the operating mode of your NBG-417N to **AP + Bridge** or **Bridge Only** and establish

wireless links with other APs. You need to know the MAC address of the peer device, which also must be in bridge mode.

Note: You must enable the same wireless security settings on the NBG-417N and on all wireless clients that you want to associate with it.

Click **Network** > **Wireless LAN** > **WDS** tab. The following screen opens with the **Basic Setting** set to **Disabled**, and **Security Mode** set to **No Security**.

Figure 53 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 35 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WDS Setup	
Basic Settings	Select the operating mode for your NBG-417N. • **AP + Bridge -** The NBG-417N functions as a bridge and access point simultaneously. • **Bridge** - The NBG-417N acts as a wireless network bridge and establishes wireless links with other APs. You need to know the MAC address of the peer device, which also must be in bridge mode. The NBG-417N can establish up to five wireless links with other APs. Select **Disable** if you do not want to use this feature.
Local MAC Address	This is the MAC address of your NBG-417N.
Remote MAC Address	This is the MAC address of the peer device that your NBG-417N wants to make a bridge connection with. You can connect to up to 4 peer devices.
Security	
Security Mode	Note: WDS security is independent of the security settings between the NBG-417N and any wireless clients. The WDS is set to **No Security** by default. • Refer to Section 7.11.1 on page 87 to view the screen for **Static WEP** security. • Refer to Section 7.11.2 on page 88 to view the screen for **WPA2-PSK** security.

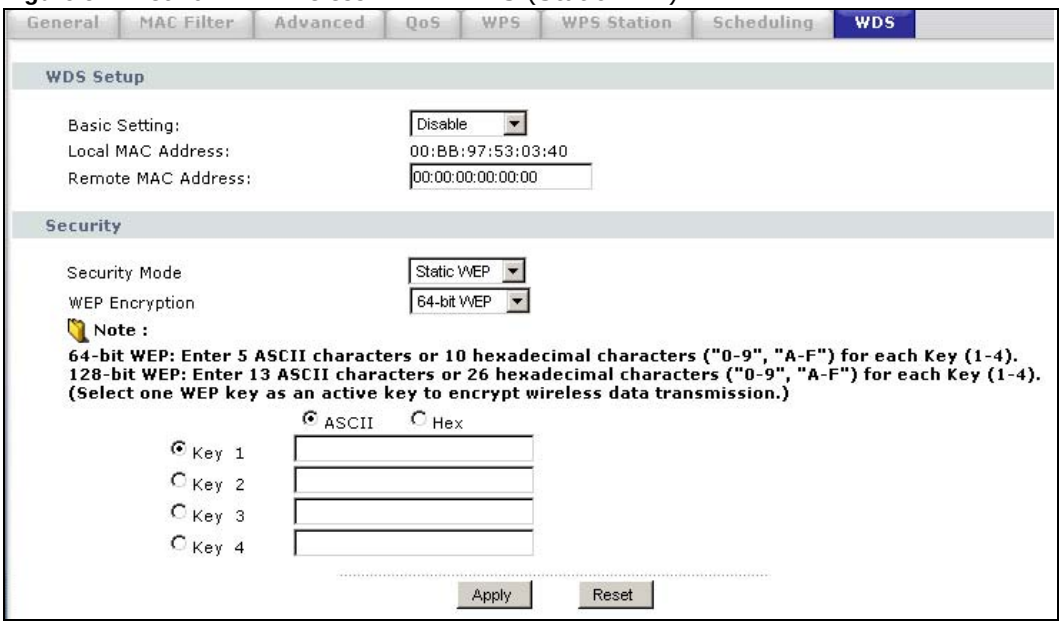
Table 35 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes to NBG-417N.
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to reload the previous configuration for this screen.

7.11.1 Security Mode: Static WEP

Use this screen to configure the **Static WEP** security for your NBG-417N when it is in **AP + Bridge** or **Bridge Only** mode.

Figure 54 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS (Static WEP)



The following table describes the labels in this screen. Refer to Table 35 on page 86 for descriptions of other fields in this screen.

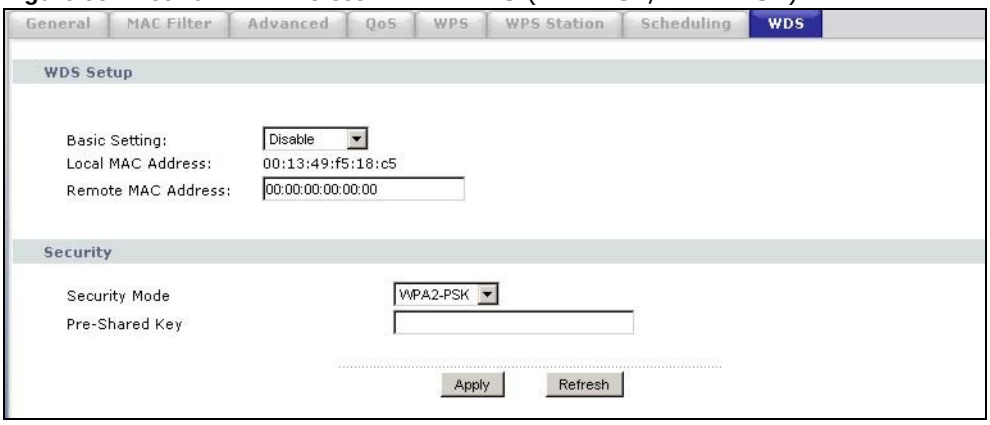
Table 36 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS (Static WEP)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
WEP Encryption	Select **64-bit WEP** or **128-bit WEP** to enable data encryption.
Authentication Method	There are two types of WEP authentication namely, Open System and Shared Key. Open system is implemented for ease-of-use and when security is not an issue. The wireless station and the AP or peer computer do not share a secret key. Thus the wireless stations can associate with any AP or peer computer and listen to any transmitted data that is not encrypted. Shared key mode involves a shared secret key to authenticate the wireless station to the AP or peer computer. This requires you to enable the wireless LAN security and use same settings on both the wireless station and the AP or peer computer. • Select **Shared Key** to have the NBG-417N authenticate only those wireless clients that use Shared Key mode and have the correct WEP key. • Select **Auto** to have the NBG-417N allow association with wireless clients that use Open System mode. Data transfer is encrypted as long as the wireless client has the correct WEP key for encryption. The NBG-417N authenticates wireless clients using Shared Key mode that have the correct WEP key.
ASCII/HEX Keys 1 to 4t	The WEP keys are used to encrypt data. Both the NBG-417N and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key for data transmission. If you chose **64-bit WEP**, then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). If you chose **128-bit WEP**, then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). You must configure all four keys, but only one key can be activated at any one time. The default key is key 1.

7.11.2 Security Mode: WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK

Use this screen to configure the **WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK** security for your NBG-417N when it is in **AP + Bridge** or **Bridge Only** mode.

Figure 55 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS (WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK)



The following table describes the labels in this screen. Refer to Table 35 on page 86 for descriptions of other fields in this screen.

Table 37 Network > Wireless LAN > WDS (WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Pre-Shared Key	Type a pre-shared key from 8 to 63 case-sensitive ASCII characters (including spaces and symbols).

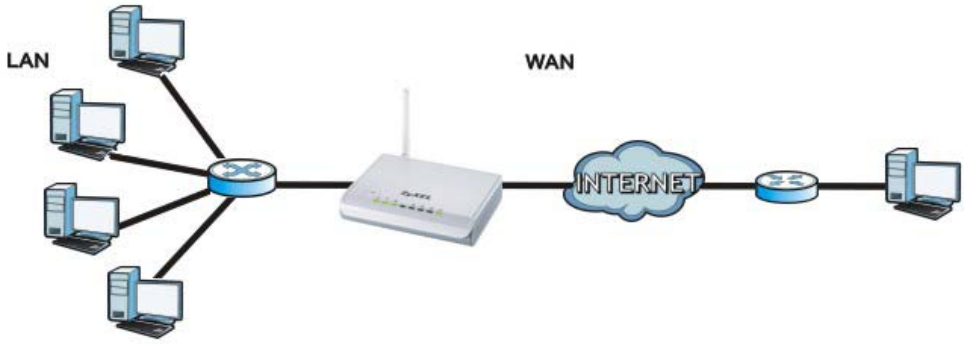
8 WAN

8.1 Overview

This chapter discusses the NBG-417N's **WAN** screens. Use these screens to configure your NBG-417N for Internet access.

A WAN (Wide Area Network) connection is an outside connection to another network or the Internet. It connects your private networks (such as a LAN (Local Area Network) and other networks, so that a computer in one location can communicate with computers in other locations.

Figure 56 LAN and WAN



See the chapter about the connection wizard for more information on the fields in the WAN screens.

8.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **Internet Connection** screen (Section 8.4 on page 94) to enter your ISP information and set how the computer acquires its IP, DNS and WAN MAC addresses.
- Use the **Advanced** screen (Section 8.5 on page 100) to enable multicasting, configure Windows networking and bridge.

8.3 What You Need To Know

The information in this section can help you configure the screens for your WAN connection, as well as enable/disable some advanced features of your NBG-417N.

8.3.1 Configuring Your Internet Connection

Encapsulation Method

Encapsulation is used to include data from an upper layer protocol into a lower layer protocol. To set up a WAN connection to the Internet, you need to use the same encapsulation method used by your ISP (Internet Service Provider). If your ISP offers a dial-up Internet connection using PPPoE (PPP over Ethernet) or PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol), they should also provide a username and password (and service name) for user authentication.

WAN IP Address

The WAN IP address is an IP address for the NBG-417N, which makes it accessible from an outside network. It is used by the NBG-417N to communicate with other devices in other networks. It can be static (fixed) or dynamically assigned by the ISP each time the NBG-417N tries to access the Internet.

If your ISP assigns you a static WAN IP address, they should also assign you the subnet mask and DNS server IP address(es) (and a gateway IP address if you use the Ethernet or ENET ENCAP encapsulation method).

DNS Server Address Assignment

Use Domain Name System (DNS) to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa, for instance, the IP address of www.zyxel.com is 204.217.0.2. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a computer before you can access it.

The NBG-417N can get the DNS server addresses in the following ways.

1. The ISP tells you the DNS server addresses, usually in the form of an information sheet, when you sign up. If your ISP gives you DNS server addresses, manually enter them in the DNS server fields.
2. If your ISP dynamically assigns the DNS server IP addresses (along with the NBG-417N's WAN IP address), set the DNS server fields to get the DNS server address from the ISP.

WAN MAC Address

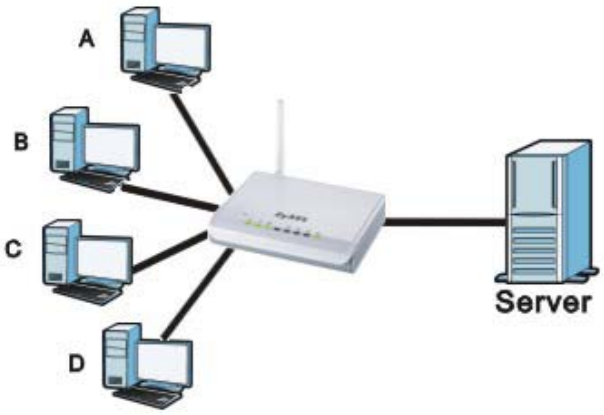
The MAC address screen allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by either using the factory default or cloning the MAC address from a computer on your LAN. Choose **Factory Default** to select the factory assigned default MAC Address.

Otherwise, click **Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address** and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to configuration file. It is recommended that you clone the MAC address prior to hooking up the WAN Port.

8.3.2 Multicast

Traditionally, IP packets are transmitted in one of either two ways - Unicast (1 sender - 1 recipient) or Broadcast (1 sender - everybody on the network). Multicast delivers IP packets to a group of hosts on the network - not everybody and not just 1.

Figure 57 Multicast Example



In the multicast example above, systems A and D comprise one multicast group. In multicasting, the server only needs to send one data stream and this is delivered to systems A and D.

IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a network-layer protocol used to establish membership in a multicast group - it is not used to carry user data. The NBG-417N supports both IGMP version 1 (**IGMP-v1**) and IGMP version 2 (**IGMP-v2**).

At start up, the NBG-417N queries all directly connected networks to gather group membership. After that, the NBG-417N periodically updates this information. IP multicasting can be enabled/ disabled on the NBG-417N LAN and/or WAN interfaces in the Web Configurator (**LAN**; **WAN**). Select **None** to disable IP multicasting on these interfaces.

8.3.3 NetBIOS over TCP/IP

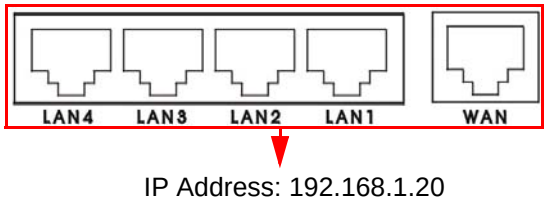
NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP broadcast packets that enable a computer to connect to and communicate with a LAN. For some dial-up services such as PPPoE or PPTP, NetBIOS packets cause unwanted calls. However it may sometimes be necessary to allow NetBIOS packets to pass through to the WAN in order to find a computer on the WAN.

8.3.4 Auto-Bridge

In the rear panel of your NBG-417N, you can see four LAN ports (1 to 4) and one WAN port. The WAN port is for your Internet access connection, and the LAN ports are for your network devices. The WAN port has a different IP address from the LAN ports.

When you enable auto-bridging in your NBG-417N, all five ports (4 LAN ports and the WAN port) share the same IP address as shown in the figure below.

Figure 58 Autobridging Example



This might happen if you put the NBG-417N behind a NAT router that assigns it this IP address. When the NBG-417N is in auto-bridge mode, the NBG-417N acts as an AP and all the interfaces (LAN, WAN and WLAN) are bridged. In this mode, your NAT, DHCP server and firewall on the NBG-417N are not available. You do not have to reconfigure them if you return to router mode.

Auto-bridging only works under the following conditions:

- The WAN IP must be 192.168.x.y (where x and y must be from zero to nine). If the LAN IP address and the WAN IP address are in the same subnet but x or y is greater than nine, the device operates in router mode (with firewall available).
- The device must be in **Router Mode** (see Chapter 22 on page 164 for more information) for auto-bridging to become active.

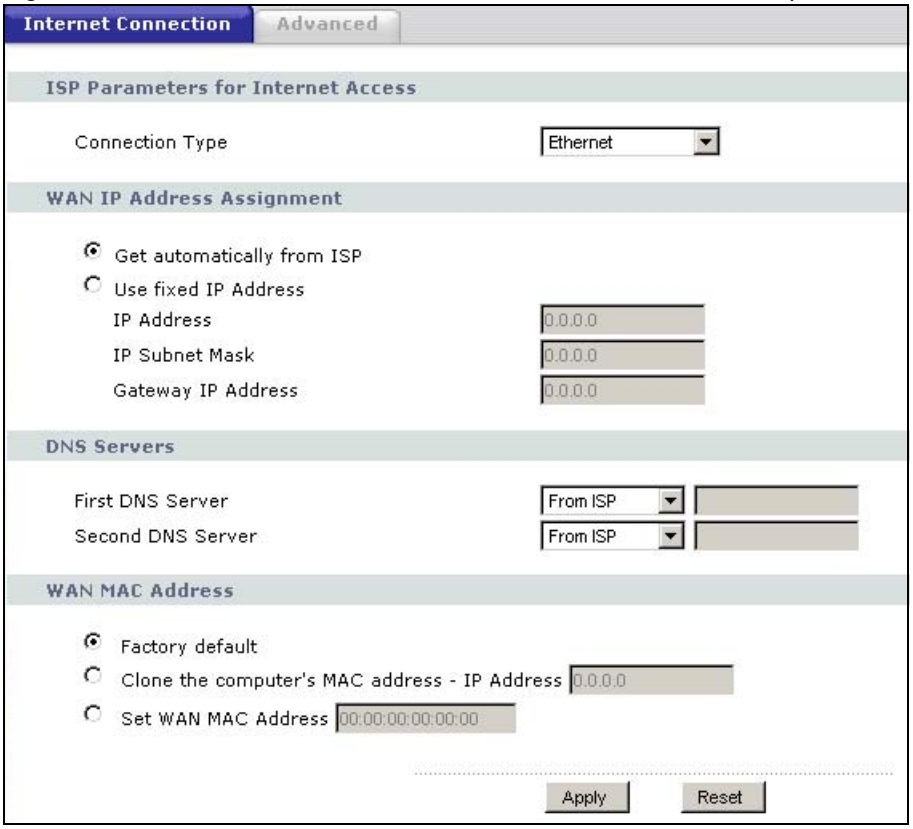
8.4 Internet Connection

Use this screen to change your NBG-417N's Internet access settings. Click **Network** > **WAN**. The screen differs according to the encapsulation you choose.

8.4.1 Ethernet Encapsulation

This screen displays when you select **Ethernet** encapsulation.

Figure 59 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: Ethernet Encapsulation



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 38 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: Ethernet Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Connection Type	You must choose the **Ethernet** option when the WAN port is used as a regular Ethernet.
WAN IP Address Assignment	
Get automatically from ISP	Select this option If your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address. This is the default selection.
Use Fixed IP Address	Select this option If the ISP assigned a fixed IP address.
IP Address	Enter your WAN IP address in this field if you selected **Use Fixed IP Address**.
IP Subnet Mask	Enter the **IP Subnet Mask** in this field.
Gateway IP Address	Enter a **Gateway IP Address** (if your ISP gave you one) in this field.
DNS Servers	

Table 38 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: Ethernet Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
First DNS Server Second DNS Server	Select **From ISP** if your ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the NBG-417N's WAN IP address). The field to the right displays the (read-only) DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns. Select **User-Defined** if you have the IP address of a DNS server. Enter the DNS server's IP address in the field to the right. If you chose **User-Defined**, but leave the IP address set to 0.0.0.0, **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. If you set a second choice to **User-Defined**, and enter the same IP address, the second **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **None** if you do not want to configure DNS servers. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it.
WAN MAC Address	The MAC address section allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by either using the NBG-417N's MAC address, copying the MAC address from a computer on your LAN or manually entering a MAC address.
Factory default	Select **Factory default** to use the factory assigned default MAC Address.
Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address	Select **Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address** and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to the rom file. It will not change unless you change the setting or upload a different ROM file.
Set WAN MAC Address	Select this option and enter the MAC address you want to use.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

8.4.2 PPPoE Encapsulation

The NBG-417N supports PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet). PPPoE is an IETF standard (RFC 2516) specifying how a personal computer (PC) interacts with a broadband modem (DSL, cable, wireless, etc.) connection. The **PPP over Ethernet** option is for a dial-up connection using PPPoE.

For the service provider, PPPoE offers an access and authentication method that works with existing access control systems (for example Radius).

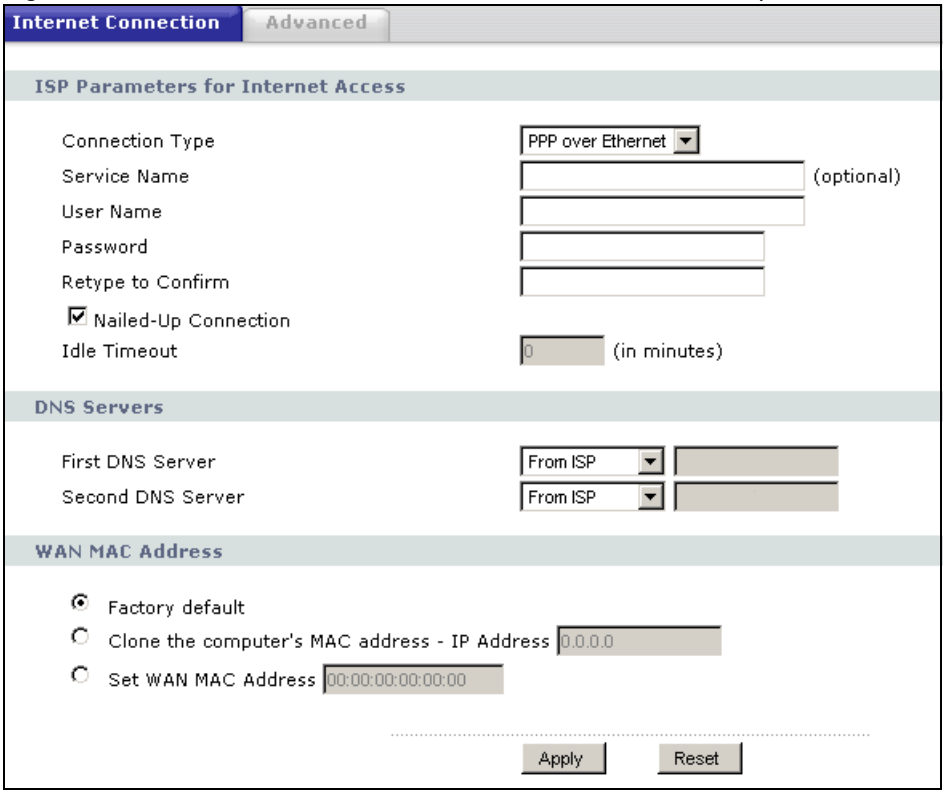
One of the benefits of PPPoE is the ability to let you access one of multiple network services, a function known as dynamic service selection. This enables the service provider to easily create and offer new IP services for individuals.

Operationally, PPPoE saves significant effort for both you and the ISP or carrier, as it requires no specific configuration of the broadband modem at the customer site.

By implementing PPPoE directly on the NBG-417N (rather than individual computers), the computers on the LAN do not need PPPoE software installed, since the NBG-417N does that part of the task. Furthermore, with NAT, all of the LANs' computers will have access.

This screen displays when you select **PPPoE** encapsulation.

Figure 60 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPPoE Encapsulation



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 39 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPPoE Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ISP Parameters for Internet Access	
Connection Type	Select **PPP over Ethernet** if you connect to your Internet via dial-up.
Service Name	Type the PPPoE service name provided to you. PPPoE uses a service name to identify and reach the PPPoE server.
User Name	Type the user name given to you by your ISP.
Password	Type the password associated with the user name above.
Retype to Confirm	Type your password again to make sure that you have entered is correctly.
Nailed-Up Connection	Select **Nailed-Up Connection** if you do not want the connection to time out.
Idle Timeout	This value specifies the time in minutes that elapses before the router automatically disconnects from the PPPoE server.
DNS Servers	

Table 39 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPPoE Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
First DNS Server Second DNS Server	Select **From ISP** if your ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the NBG-417N's WAN IP address). The field to the right displays the (read-only) DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns. Select **User-Defined** if you have the IP address of a DNS server. Enter the DNS server's IP address in the field to the right. If you chose **User-Defined**, but leave the IP address set to 0.0.0.0, **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. If you set a second choice to **User-Defined**, and enter the same IP address, the second **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **None** if you do not want to configure DNS servers. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it.
WAN MAC Address	The MAC address section allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by using the NBG-417N's MAC address, copying the MAC address from a computer on your LAN or manually entering a MAC address.
Factory default	Select **Factory default** to use the factory assigned default MAC Address.
Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address	Select **Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address** and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to the rom file. It will not change unless you change the setting or upload a different ROM file.
Set WAN MAC Address	Select this option and enter the MAC address you want to use.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

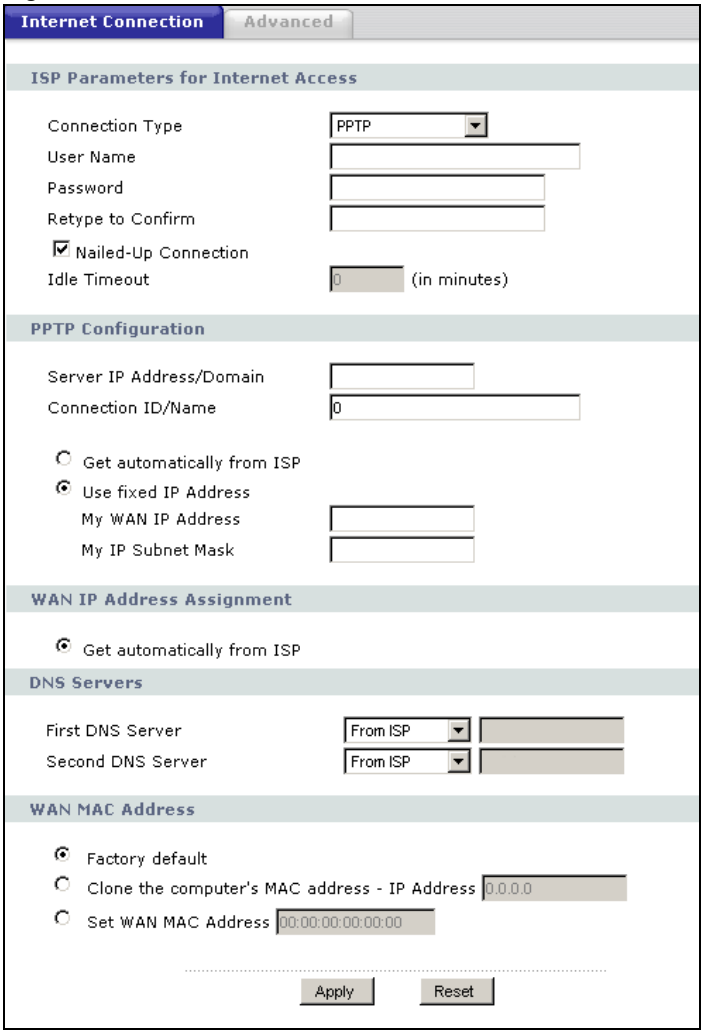
8.4.3 PPTP Encapsulation

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a network protocol that enables secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private server, creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using TCP/IP-based networks.

PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol and virtual private networking over public networks, such as the Internet.

This screen displays when you select **PPTP** encapsulation.

Figure 61 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPTP Encapsulation



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 40 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPTP Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ISP Parameters for Internet Access	
Connection Type	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a network protocol that enables secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private server, creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using TCP/IP-based networks. PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol, and virtual private networking over public networks, such as the Internet. The NBG-417N supports only one PPTP server connection at any given time. To configure a PPTP client, you must configure the **User Name** and **Password** fields for a PPP connection and the PPTP parameters for a PPTP connection.
User Name	Type the user name given to you by your ISP.
Password	Type the password associated with the User Name above.
Retype to Confirm	Type your password again to make sure that you have entered is correctly.

Table 40 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPTP Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Nailed-up Connection	Select **Nailed-Up Connection** if you do not want the connection to time out.
Idle Timeout	This value specifies the time in minutes that elapses before the NBG-417N automatically disconnects from the PPTP server.
PPTP Configuration	
Server IP Address/ Domain	Type the IP address of the PPTP server.
Connection ID/Name	Type your identification name for the PPTP server.
Get automatically from ISP	Select this option If your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address. This is the default selection.
Use Fixed IP Address	Select this option If the ISP assigned a fixed IP address.
My WAN IP Address	Enter your WAN IP address in this field if you selected **Use Fixed IP Address**.
My IP Subnet Mask	Your NBG-417N will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the NBG-417N.
WAN IP Address Assignment	
Get automatically from ISP	Select this to get your WAN IP address from your ISP.
DNS Servers	
First DNS Server Second DNS Server	Select **From ISP** if your ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the NBG-417N's WAN IP address). The field to the right displays the (read-only) DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns. Select **User-Defined** if you have the IP address of a DNS server. Enter the DNS server's IP address in the field to the right. If you chose **User-Defined**, but leave the IP address set to 0.0.0.0, **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. If you set a second choice to **User-Defined**, and enter the same IP address, the second **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **None** if you do not want to configure DNS servers. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it.
WAN MAC Address	The MAC address section allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by either using the NBG-417N's MAC address, copying the MAC address from a computer on your LAN or manually entering a MAC address.
Factory default	Select **Factory default** to use the factory assigned default MAC Address.
Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address	Select **Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address** and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to the rom file. It will not change unless you change the setting or upload a different ROM file.
Set WAN MAC Address	Select this option and enter the MAC address you want to use.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

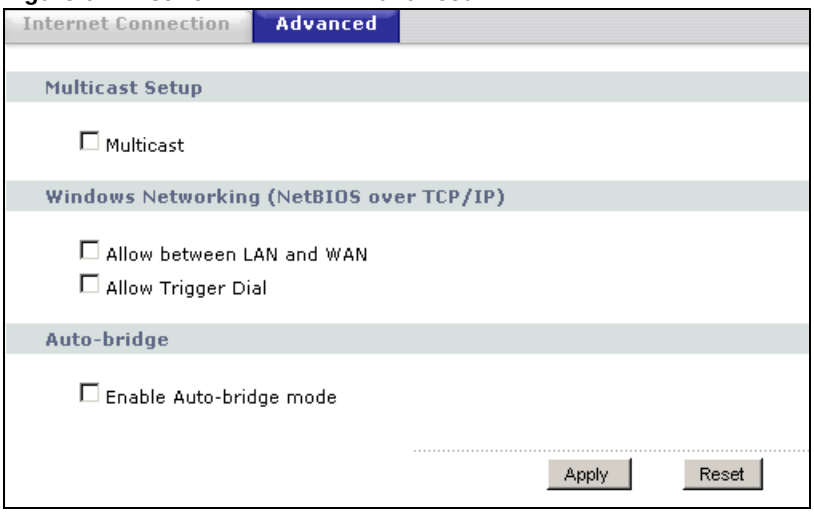
8.5 Advanced WAN Screen

Use this screen to enable **Multicast**, allow **Windows Networking** and enable **Auto-bridge**.

Note: The three categories shown in this screen are independent of each other.

To change your NBG-417N's advanced WAN settings, click **Network** > **WAN** > **Advanced**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 62 Network > WAN > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 41 Network > WAN > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Multicast Setup	
Multicast	Check this to enable multicasting. This applies to traffic routed from the WAN to the LAN. Leaving this blank may cause incoming traffic to be dropped or sent to all connected network devices.
Windows Networking (NetBIOS over TCP/IP)	
Allow between LAN and WAN	Select this check box to forward NetBIOS packets from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN. If your firewall is enabled with the default policy set to block WAN to LAN traffic, you also need to enable the default WAN to LAN firewall rule that forwards NetBIOS traffic. Clear this check box to block all NetBIOS packets going from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN.
Allow Trigger Dial	Select this option to allow NetBIOS packets to initiate calls.
Auto-bridge	
Enable Auto-bridge mode	Select this option to have the NBG-417N switch to bridge mode automatically when the NBG-417N gets a WAN IP address in the range of 192.168.x.y (where x and y are from zero to nine) no matter what the LAN IP address is.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

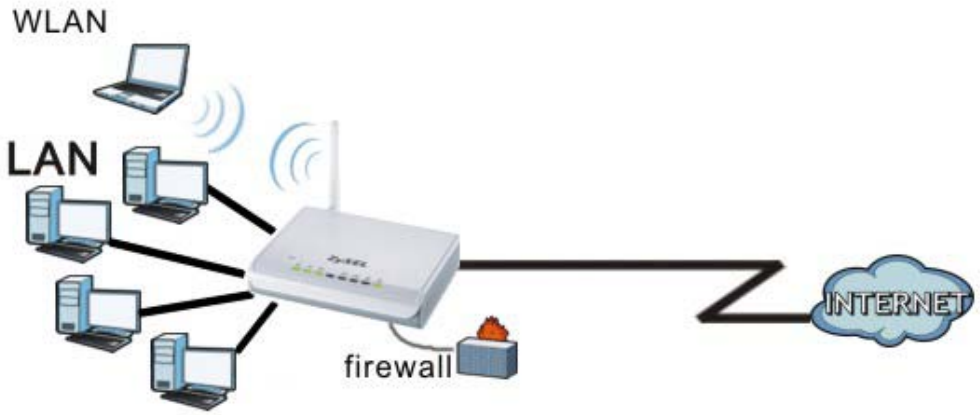
9 LAN

9.1 Overview

This chapter describes how to configure LAN settings.

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a shared communication system to which many computers are attached. A LAN is a computer network limited to the immediate area, usually the same building or floor of a building. The LAN screens can help you configure a LAN DHCP server, manage IP addresses, and partition your physical network into logical networks.

Figure 63 LAN Setup



The LAN screens can help you configure a LAN DHCP server and manage IP addresses.

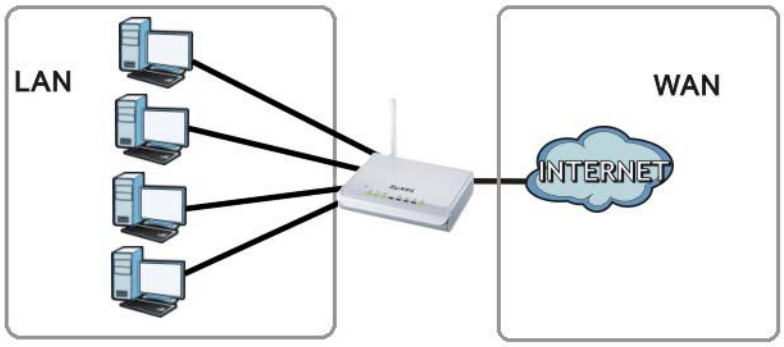
9.2 What You Can Do

Use the **IP** screen (Section 9.4 on page 105) to change your basic LAN settings.

9.3 What You Need To Know

The actual physical connection determines whether the NBG-417N ports are LAN or WAN ports. There are two separate IP networks, one inside the LAN network and the other outside the WAN network as shown next.

Figure 64 LAN and WAN IP Addresses



The LAN parameters of the NBG-417N are preset in the factory with the following values:

- IP address of 192.168.1.1 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 (24 bits)
- DHCP server enabled with 32 client IP addresses starting from 192.168.1.33.

These parameters should work for the majority of installations. If your ISP gives you explicit DNS server address(es), read the embedded Web Configurator help regarding what fields need to be configured.

9.3.1 IP Pool Setup

The NBG-417N is pre-configured with a pool of 32 IP addresses starting from 192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64. This configuration leaves 31 IP addresses (excluding the NBG-417N itself) in the lower range (192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.32) for other server computers, for instance, servers for mail, FTP, TFTP, web, etc., that you may have.

Refer to Section 4.4.6 on page 43 for information on IP Address and Subnet Mask.

9.3.2 LAN TCP/IP

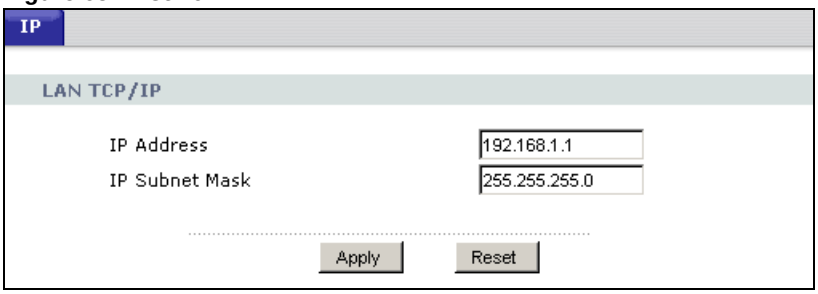
The NBG-417N has built-in DHCP server capability that assigns IP addresses and DNS servers to systems that support DHCP client capability.

Refer to the Section 4.4.7 on page 44 section for information on System DNS Servers.

9.4 LAN IP Screen

Use this screen to change your basic LAN settings. Click **Network** > **LAN**.

Figure 65 Network > LAN > IP



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 42 Network > LAN > IP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP Address	Type the IP address of your NBG-417N in dotted decimal notation 192.168.1.1 (factory default).
IP Subnet Mask	The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your NBG-417N will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the NBG-417N.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

10

DHCP Server

10.1 Overview

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server. You can configure the NBG-417N's LAN as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the NBG-417N provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If DHCP service is disabled, you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computer must be manually configured.

10.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **General** screen (Section 10.4 on page 108) to enable the DHCP server.
- Use the **Advanced** screen (Section 10.5 on page 108) to assign IP addresses on the LAN to specific individual computers based on their MAC Addresses.
- Use the **Client List** screen (Section 10.6 on page 110) to view the current DHCP client information.

10.3 What You Need To Know

Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02. Find out the MAC addresses of your network devices if you intend to add them to the DHCP Client List screen.

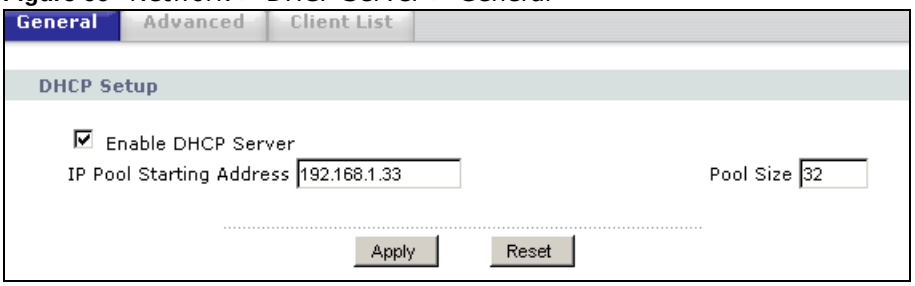
Refer to Section 4.4.6 on page 43 for information on IP Address and Subnet Mask.

Refer to the Section 4.4.7 on page 44 section for information on System DNS Servers.

10.4 General Screen

Use this screen to enable the DHCP server. Click **Network** > **DHCP Server**. The following screen displays.

Figure 66 Network > DHCP Server > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 43 Network > DHCP Server > General

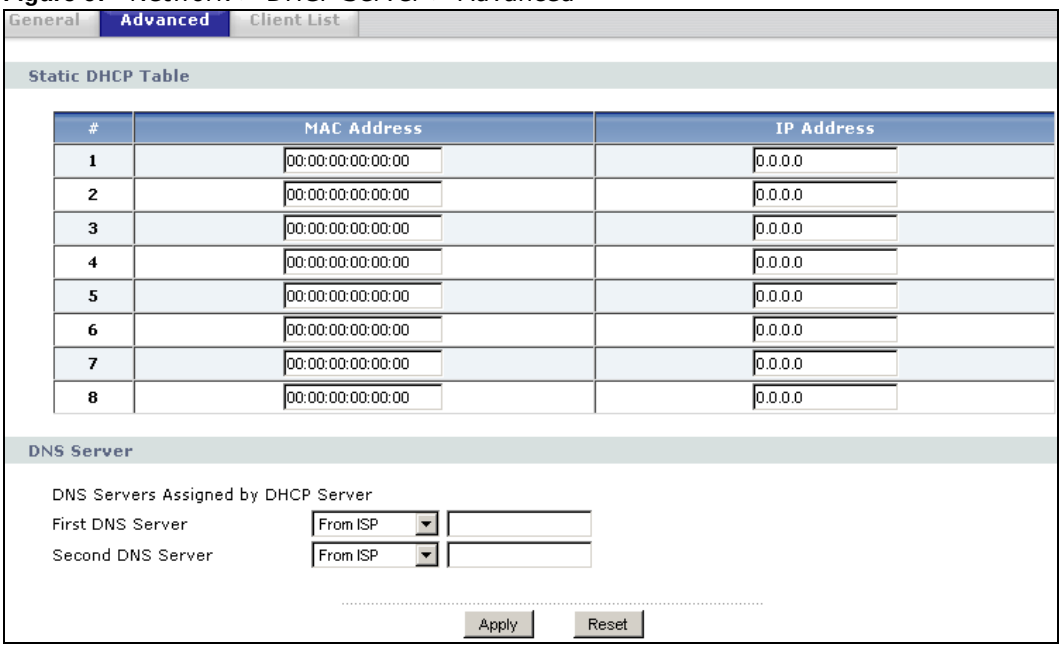
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable DHCP Server	Enable or Disable DHCP for LAN. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients (computers) to obtain TCP/IP configuration at startup from a server. Leave the **Enable DHCP Server** check box selected unless your ISP instructs you to do otherwise. Clear it to disable the NBG-417N acting as a DHCP server. When configured as a server, the NBG-417N provides TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If not, DHCP service is disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured. When set as a server, fill in the following four fields.
IP Pool Starting Address	This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool for LAN.
Pool Size	This field specifies the size, or count of the IP address pool for LAN.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

10.5 Advanced Screen

This screen allows you to assign IP addresses on the LAN to specific individual computers based on their MAC addresses. You can also use this screen to configure the DNS server information that the NBG-417N sends to the DHCP clients.

To change your NBG-417N's static DHCP settings, click **Network** > **DHCP Server** > **Advanced**. The following screen displays.

Figure 67 Network > DHCP Server > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 44 Network > DHCP Server > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Static DHCP Table	
#	This is the index number of the static IP table entry (row).
MAC Address	Type the MAC address (with colons) of a computer on your LAN.
IP Address	Type the LAN IP address of a computer on your LAN.
DNS Server	
DNS Servers Assigned by DHCP Server	The NBG-417N passes a DNS (Domain Name System) server IP address (in the order you specify here) to the DHCP clients. The NBG-417N only passes this information to the LAN DHCP clients when you select the **Enable DHCP Server** check box. When you clear the **Enable DHCP Server** check box, DHCP service is disabled and you must have another DHCP sever on your LAN, or else the computers must have their DNS server addresses manually configured.

Table 44 Network > DHCP Server > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
First DNS Server Second DNS Server	Select **From ISP** if your ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the NBG-417N's WAN IP address). The field to the right displays the (read-only) DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns. Select **User-Defined** if you have the IP address of a DNS server. Enter the DNS server's IP address in the field to the right. If you chose **User-Defined**, but leave the IP address set to 0.0.0.0, **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. If you set a second choice to **User-Defined**, and enter the same IP address, the second **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **DNS Relay** to have the NBG-417N act as a DNS proxy. The NBG-417N's LAN IP address displays in the field to the right (read-only). The NBG-417N tells the DHCP clients on the LAN that the NBG-417N itself is the DNS server. When a computer on the LAN sends a DNS query to the NBG-417N, the NBG-417N forwards the query to the NBG-417N's system DNS server (configured in the **WAN > Internet Connection** screen) and relays the response back to the computer. You can only select **DNS Relay** for one of the three servers; if you select **DNS Relay** for a second or third DNS server, that choice changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **None** if you do not want to configure DNS servers. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

10.6 Client List Screen

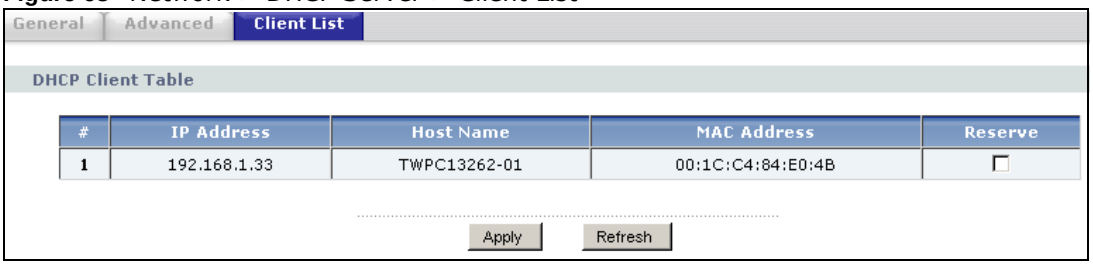
The DHCP table shows current DHCP client information (including **IP Address**, **Host Name** and **MAC Address**) of network clients using the NBG-417N's DHCP servers.

Configure this screen to always assign an IP address to a MAC address (and host name). Click **Network** > **DHCP Server** > **Client List**.

Note: You can also view a read-only client list by clicking the **DHCP Table (Details...)** hyperlink in the **Status** screen.

The following screen displays.

Figure 68 Network > DHCP Server > Client List



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 45 Network > DHCP Server > Client List

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of the host computer.
IP Address	This field displays the IP address relative to the # field listed above.
Host Name	This field displays the computer host name.
MAC Address	The MAC (Media Access Control) or Ethernet address on a LAN (Local Area Network) is unique to your computer (six pairs of hexadecimal notation). A network interface card such as an Ethernet adapter has a hardwired address that is assigned at the factory. This address follows an industry standard that ensures no other adapter has a similar address.
Reserve	Select this check box in the **DHCP Setup** section to have the NBG-417N always assign the IP address(es) to the MAC address(es) (and host name(s)). After you click **Apply**, the MAC address and IP address also display in the **Advanced** screen (where you can edit them).
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your settings.
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to reload the DHCP table.

11

Network Address Translation (NAT)

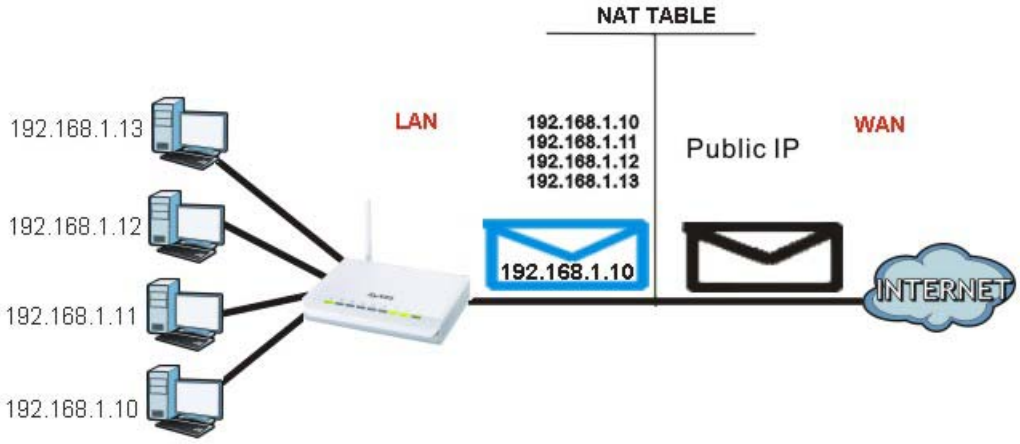
11.1 Overview

This chapter discusses how to configure NAT on the NBG-417N.

NAT (Network Address Translation - NAT, RFC 1631) is the translation of the IP address of a host in a packet. For example, the source address of an outgoing packet, used within one network is changed to a different IP address known within another network.

Each packet has two addresses – a source address and a destination address. For outgoing packets, NAT maps private (local) IP addresses to globally unique ones required for communication with hosts on other networks. It replaces the original IP source address in each packet and then forwards it to the Internet. The NBG-417N keeps track of the original addresses and port numbers so incoming reply packets can have their original values restored. The following figure illustrates this.

Figure 69 NAT Example



For more information on IP address translation, refer to *RFC 1631, The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)*.

Note: You must create a firewall rule in addition to setting up NAT, to allow traffic from the WAN to be forwarded through the NBG-417N.

11.2 What You Can Do

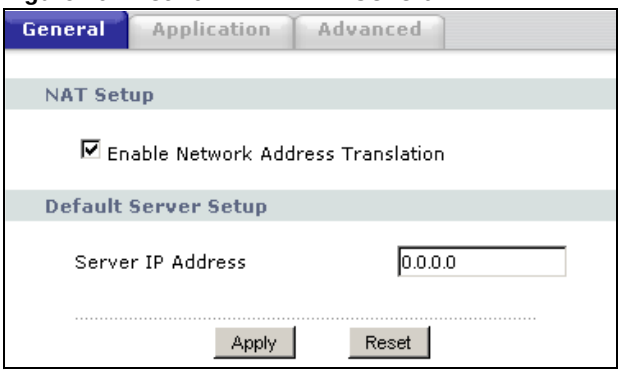
- Use the **General** screen (Section 11.3 on page 114) to enable NAT and set a default server.

- Use the **Application** screen (Section 11.4 on page 114) to change your NBG-417N's port forwarding settings.
- Use the **Advanced** screen (Section 11.5 on page 117) to change your NBG-417N's trigger port settings.

11.3 General NAT Screen

Use this screen to enable NAT and set a default server. Click **Network > NAT** to open the **General** screen.

Figure 70 Network > NAT > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 46 Network > NAT > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
NAT Setup	
Enable Network Address Translation	Network Address Translation (NAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network (for example a private IP address used in a local network) to a different IP address known within another network (for example a public IP address used on the Internet). Select the check box to enable NAT.
Default Server Setup	
Server IP Address	In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A default server receives packets from ports that are not specified in the **Application** screen. If you do not assign a **Default Server IP address**, the NBG-417N discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in the **Application** screen or remote management.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

11.4 NAT Application Screen

Use the **Application** screen to forward incoming service requests to the server(s) on your local network. You may enter a single port number or a range of port numbers to be forwarded, and the

local IP address of the desired server. The port number identifies a service; for example, web service is on port 80 and FTP on port 21. In some cases, such as for unknown services or where one server can support more than one service (for example both FTP and web service), it might be better to specify a range of port numbers.

In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A service request that does not have a server explicitly designated for it is forwarded to the default server. If the default is not defined, the service request is simply discarded.

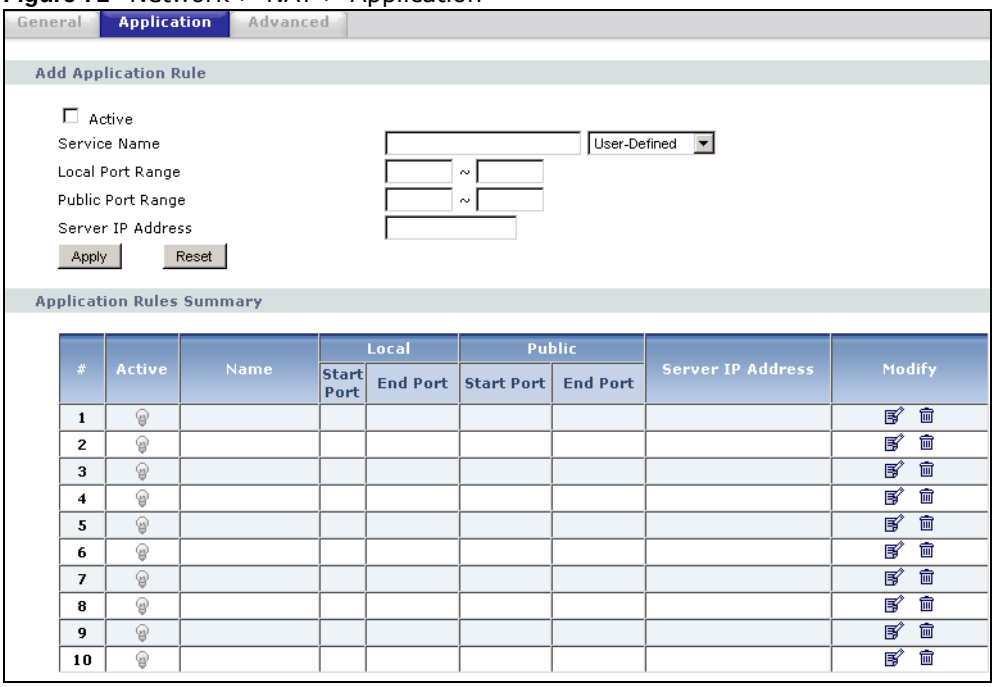
Note: Many residential broadband ISP accounts do not allow you to run any server processes (such as a Web or FTP server) from your location. Your ISP may periodically check for servers and may suspend your account if it discovers any active services at your location. If you are unsure, refer to your ISP.

Port forwarding allows you to define the local servers to which the incoming services will be forwarded. To change your NBG-417N's port forwarding settings, click **Network > NAT > Application**. The screen appears as shown.

Note: If you do not assign a **Default Server IP address** in the **NAT > General** screen, the NBG-417N discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in this screen or remote management.

Refer to Appendix E on page 243 for port numbers commonly used for particular services.

Figure 71 Network > NAT > Application



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 47 Network > NAT > Application

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Add Application Rule	
Active	Select the check box to enable this rule and the requested service can be forwarded to the host with a specified internal IP address. Clear the checkbox to disallow forwarding of these ports to an inside server without having to delete the entry.
Service Name	Type a name (of up to 31 printable characters) to identify this rule in the first field next to **Service Name**. Otherwise, select a predefined service in the second field next to **Service Name**. The predefined service name and port number(s) will display in the **Service Name** and **Port** fields.
Local Port Range Public Port Range	Type a port number(s) to be forwarded. To specify a range of ports, enter a hyphen (-) between the first port and the last port, such as 10-20. To specify two or more non-consecutive port numbers, separate them by a comma without spaces, such as 123,567.
Server IP Address	Type the inside IP address of the server that receives packets from the port(s) specified in the **Port** field.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes to the **Application Rules Summary** table.
Reset	Click **Reset** to not save and return your new changes in the **Service Name** and **Port** fields to the previous one.
Application Rules Summary	
#	This is the number of an individual port forwarding server entry.
Active	This icon is turned on when the rule is enabled.
Name	This field displays a name to identify this rule.
Local Start/End Port Public Start/End Port	This field displays the port number(s).
Server IP Address	This field displays the inside IP address of the server.
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to display and modify an existing rule setting in the fields under **Add Application Rule**. Click the **Remove** icon to delete a rule.

11.5 NAT Advanced Screen

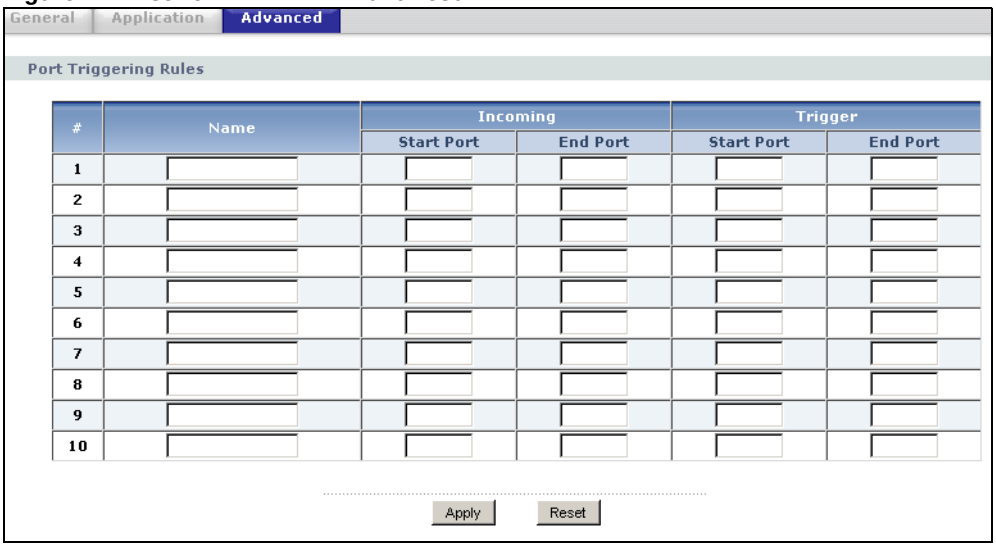
Some services use a dedicated range of ports on the client side and a dedicated range of ports on the server side. With regular port forwarding you set a forwarding port in NAT to forward a service (coming in from the server on the WAN) to the IP address of a computer on the client side (LAN). The problem is that port forwarding only forwards a service to a single LAN IP address. In order to use the same service on a different LAN computer, you have to manually replace the LAN computer's IP address in the forwarding port with another LAN computer's IP address.

Trigger port forwarding solves this problem by allowing computers on the LAN to dynamically take turns using the service. The NBG-417N records the IP address of a LAN computer that sends traffic to the WAN to request a service with a specific port number and protocol (a "trigger" port). When the NBG-417N's WAN port receives a response with a specific port number and protocol ("incoming" port), the NBG-417N forwards the traffic to the LAN IP address of the computer that sent the request. After that computer's connection for that service closes, another computer on the LAN can use the service in the same manner. This way you do not need to configure a new IP address each time you want a different LAN computer to use the application.

To change your NBG-417N's trigger port settings, click **Network > NAT** > **Advanced**. The screen appears as shown.

Note: Only one LAN computer can use a trigger port (range) at a time.

Figure 72 Network > NAT > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 48 Network > NAT > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the rule index number (read-only).
Name	Type a unique name (up to 15 characters) for identification purposes. All characters are permitted - including spaces.
Incoming	Incoming is a port (or a range of ports) that a server on the WAN uses when it sends out a particular service. The NBG-417N forwards the traffic with this port (or range of ports) to the client computer on the LAN that requested the service.
Start Port	Type a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.

Table 48 Network > NAT > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
End Port	Type a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.
Trigger	The trigger port is a port (or a range of ports) that causes (or triggers) the NBG-417N to record the IP address of the LAN computer that sent the traffic to a server on the WAN.
Start Port	Type a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.
End Port	Type a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

11.5.1 Trigger Port Forwarding Example

The following is an example of trigger port forwarding.

Figure 73 Trigger Port Forwarding Process: Example

1. Jane requests a file from the Real Audio server (port 7070).
2. Port 7070 is a "trigger" port and causes the NBG-417N to record Jane's computer IP address. The NBG-417N associates Jane's computer IP address with the "incoming" port range of 6970-7170.
3. The Real Audio server responds using a port number ranging between 6970-7170.
4. The NBG-417N forwards the traffic to Jane's computer IP address.
5. Only Jane can connect to the Real Audio server until the connection is closed or times out. The NBG-417N times out in three minutes with UDP (User Datagram Protocol), or two hours with TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

11.5.2 Two Points To Remember About Trigger Ports

1. Trigger events only happen on data that is going coming from inside the NBG-417N and going to the outside.

2 If an application needs a continuous data stream, that port (range) will be tied up so that another computer on the LAN can't trigger it.

12

Dynamic DNS

12.1 Overview

Dynamic DNS (DDNS) services let you use a domain name with a dynamic IP address.

12.2 What You Can Do

Use the **Dynamic DNS** screen (Section 12.4 on page 122) to enable DDNS and configure the DDNS settings on the NBG-417N.

12.3 What You Need To Know

Dynamic DNS allows you to update your current dynamic IP address with one or many dynamic DNS services so that anyone can contact you (in NetMeeting, CU-SeeMe, etc.). You can also access your FTP server or Web site on your own computer using a domain name (for instance myhost.dhs.org, where myhost is a name of your choice) that will never change instead of using an IP address that changes each time you reconnect. Your friends or relatives will always be able to call you even if they don't know your IP address.

12.3.1 DynDNS Wildcard

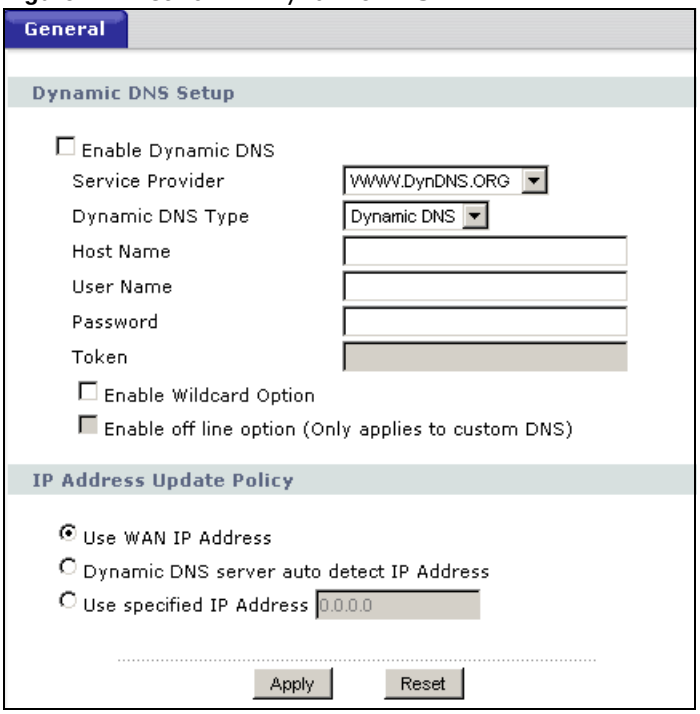
Enabling the wildcard feature for your host causes *.yourhost.dyndns.org to be aliased to the same IP address as yourhost.dyndns.org. This feature is useful if you want to be able to use, for example, www.yourhost.dyndns.org and still reach your hostname.

Note: If you have a private WAN IP address, then you cannot use Dynamic DNS. You must have a public WAN IP address.

12.4 Dynamic DNS Screen

To change your NBG-417N's DDNS, click **Network > DDNS**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 74 Network > Dynamic DNS



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 49 Network > Dynamic DNS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Dynamic DNS Setup	
Enable Dynamic DNS	Select this check box to use dynamic DNS.
Service Provider	Select the name of your Dynamic DNS service provider.
Dynamic DNS Type	Select the type of service that you are registered for from your Dynamic DNS service provider.
Host Name	Enter a host names in the field provided. You can specify up to two host names in the field separated by a comma (",").
User Name	Enter your user name.
Password	Enter the password assigned to you.
Token	Enter your client authorization key provided by the server to update DynDNS records. This field is configurable only when you select **WWW.REGFISH.COM** in the **Service Provider** field.
Enable Wildcard Option	Select the check box to enable DynDNS Wildcard.
Enable off line option	This option is available when **CustomDNS** is selected in the **DDNS Type** field. Check with your Dynamic DNS service provider to have traffic redirected to a URL (that you can specify) while you are off line.
IP Address Update Policy:	

Table 49 Network > Dynamic DNS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Use WAN IP Address	Select this option to update the IP address of the host name(s) to the WAN IP address.
Dynamic DNS server auto detect IP Address	Select this option to update the IP address of the host name(s) automatically by the DDNS server. It is recommended that you select this option.
Use specified IP Address	Type the IP address of the host name(s). Use this if you have a static IP address.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

13

Firewall

13.1 Overview

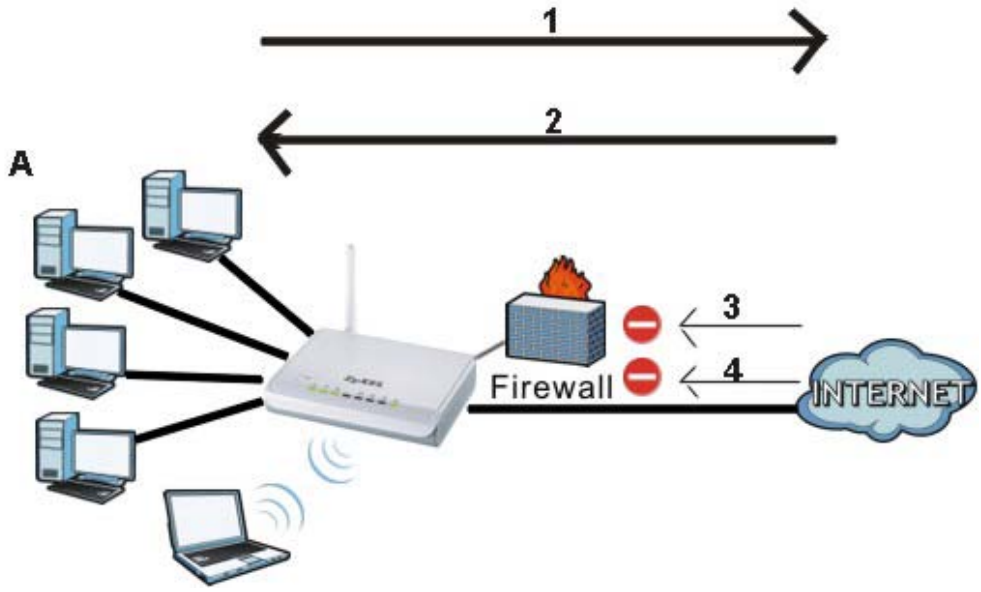
Use these screens to enable and configure the firewall that protects your NBG-417N and your LAN from unwanted or malicious traffic.

Enable the firewall to protect your LAN computers from attacks by hackers on the Internet and control access between the LAN and WAN. By default the firewall:

- allows traffic that originates from your LAN computers to go to all of the networks.
- blocks traffic that originates on the other networks from going to the LAN.

The following figure illustrates the default firewall action. User **A** can initiate an IM (Instant Messaging) session from the LAN to the WAN (**1**). Return traffic for this session is also allowed (**2**). However other traffic initiated from the WAN is blocked (**3** and **4**).

Figure 75 Default Firewall Action



13.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **General** screen (Section 13.4 on page 126) to enable or disable the NBG-417N's firewall.

- Use the **Services** screen (Section 13.5 on page 127) screen enable service blocking, enter/delete/modify the services you want to block and the date/time you want to block them.

13.3 What You Need To Know

The NBG-417N's firewall feature physically separates the LAN and the WAN and acts as a secure gateway for all data passing between the networks.

13.3.1 About the NBG-417N Firewall

The NBG-417N firewall is a stateful inspection firewall and is designed to protect against Denial of Service attacks when activated (click the **General** tab under **Firewall** and then click the **Enable Firewall** check box). The NBG-417N's purpose is to allow a private Local Area Network (LAN) to be securely connected to the Internet. The NBG-417N can be used to prevent theft, destruction and modification of data, as well as log events, which may be important to the security of your network.

The NBG-417N is installed between the LAN and a broadband modem connecting to the Internet. This allows it to act as a secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN.

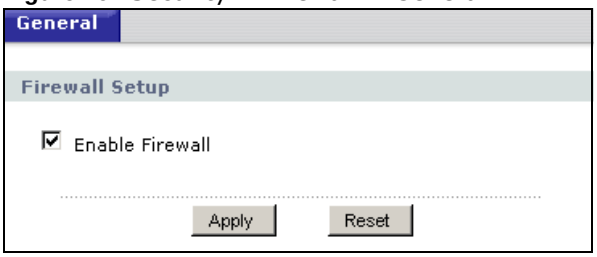
The NBG-417N has one Ethernet WAN port and four Ethernet LAN ports, which are used to physically separate the network into two areas.The WAN (Wide Area Network) port attaches to the broadband (cable or DSL) modem to the Internet.

The LAN (Local Area Network) port attaches to a network of computers, which needs security from the outside world. These computers will have access to Internet services such as e-mail, FTP and the World Wide Web. However, "inbound access" is not allowed (by default) unless the remote host is authorized to use a specific service.

13.4 General Firewall Screen

Use this screen to enable or disable the NBG-417N's firewall, and set up firewall logs. Click **Security** > **Firewall** to open the **General** screen.

Figure 76 Security > Firewall > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 50 Security > Firewall > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Firewall	Select this check box to activate the firewall. The NBG-417N performs access control and protects against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks when the firewall is activated.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save the settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to start configuring this screen again.

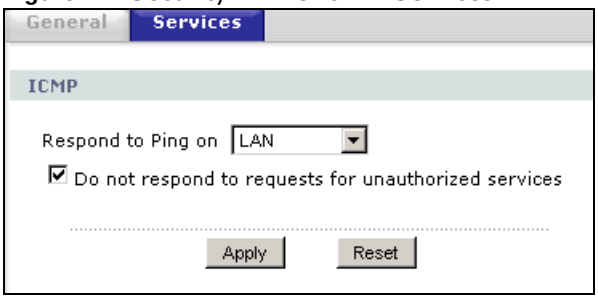
13.5 Services Screen

If an outside user attempts to probe an unsupported port on your NBG-417N, an ICMP response packet is automatically returned. This allows the outside user to know the NBG-417N exists. Use this screen to prevent the ICMP response packet from being sent. This keeps outsiders from discovering your NBG-417N when unsupported ports are probed.

You can also use this screen to enable service blocking, enter/delete/modify the services you want to block and the date/time you want to block them.

Click **Security** > **Firewall** > **Services**. The screen appears as shown next.

Figure 77 Security > Firewall > Services



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 51 Security > Firewall > Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol is a message control and error-reporting protocol between a host server and a gateway to the Internet. ICMP uses Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams, but the messages are processed by the TCP/IP software and directly apparent to the application user.
Respond to Ping on	The NBG-417N will not respond to any incoming Ping requests when **Disable** is selected. Select **LAN** to reply to incoming LAN Ping requests. Select **WAN** to reply to incoming WAN Ping requests. Otherwise select **LAN & WAN** to reply to all incoming LAN and WAN Ping requests.

Table 51 Security > Firewall > Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Do not respond to requests for unauthorized services	Select this option to prevent hackers from finding the NBG-417N by probing for unused ports. If you select this option, the NBG-417N will not respond to port request(s) for unused ports, thus leaving the unused ports and the NBG-417N unseen. By default this option is not selected and the NBG-417N will reply with an ICMP Port Unreachable packet for a port probe on its unused UDP ports, and a TCP Reset packet for a port probe on its unused TCP ports. Note that the probing packets must first traverse the NBG-417N's firewall mechanism before reaching this anti-probing mechanism. Therefore if the firewall mechanism blocks a probing packet, the NBG-417N reacts based on the firewall policy, which by default, is to send a TCP reset packet for a blocked TCP packet. You can use the command "sys firewall tcprst rst [on|off]" to change this policy. When the firewall mechanism blocks a UDP packet, it drops the packet without sending a response packet.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save the settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to start configuring this screen again.

14

Content Filtering

14.1 Overview

This chapter provides a brief overview of content filtering using the embedded web GUI.

Internet content filtering allows you to create and enforce Internet access policies tailored to your needs. Content filtering is the ability to block certain web features or specific URL keywords.

14.2 What You Can Do

Use the **Filter** (Section 14.4 on page 130) screen to restrict web features, add keywords for blocking and designate a trusted computer.

14.3 What You Need To Know

Content filtering allows you to block certain web features, such as cookies, and/or block access to specific web sites. For example, you can configure one policy that blocks John Doe's access to arts and entertainment web pages.

14.3.1 Content Filtering Profiles

A content filtering profile conveniently stores your custom settings for the following features.

Restrict Web Features

The NBG-417N can disable web proxies and block web features such as ActiveX controls, Java applets and cookies.

Keyword Blocking URL Checking

The NBG-417N checks the URL's domain name (or IP address) and file path separately when performing keyword blocking.

The URL's domain name or IP address is the characters that come before the first slash in the URL. For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, the domain name is www.zyxel.com.tw.

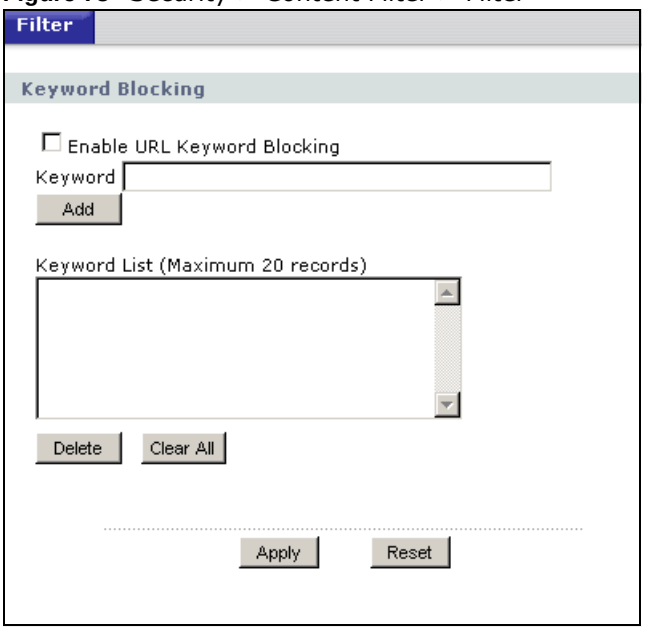
The file path is the characters that come after the first slash in the URL. For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, the file path is news/pressroom.php.

Since the NBG-417N checks the URL's domain name (or IP address) and file path separately, it will not find items that go across the two. For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, the NBG-417N would find "tw" in the domain name (www.zyxel.com.tw). It would also find "news" in the file path (news/pressroom.php) but it would not find "tw/news".

14.4 Filter Screen

Use this screen to restrict web features, add keywords for blocking and designate a trusted computer. Click **Security** > **Content Filter** to open the **Filter** screen.

Figure 78 Security > Content Filter > Filter



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 52 Security > Content Filter > Filter

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable URL Keyword Blocking	The NBG-417N can block Web sites with URLs that contain certain keywords in the domain name or IP address. For example, if the keyword "bad" was enabled, all sites containing this keyword in the domain name or IP address will be blocked, e.g., URL http://www.website.com/bad.html would be blocked. Select this check box to enable this feature.
Keyword	Type a keyword in this field. You may use any character (up to 64 characters). Wildcards are not allowed. You can also enter a numerical IP address.
Keyword List	This list displays the keywords already added.
Add	Click **Add** after you have typed a keyword. Repeat this procedure to add other keywords. Up to 64 keywords are allowed. When you try to access a web page containing a keyword, you will get a message telling you that the content filter is blocking this request.
Delete	Highlight a keyword in the lower box and click **Delete** to remove it. The keyword disappears from the text box after you click **Apply**.
Clear All	Click this button to remove all of the listed keywords.

Table 52 Security > Content Filter > Filter

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh

14.5 Technical Reference

The following section contains additional technical information about the NBG-417N features described in this chapter.

14.5.1 Customizing Keyword Blocking URL Checking

You can use commands to set how much of a website's URL the content filter is to check for keyword blocking. See the appendices for information on how to access and use the command interpreter.

Domain Name or IP Address URL Checking

By default, the NBG-417N checks the URL's domain name or IP address when performing keyword blocking.

This means that the NBG-417N checks the characters that come before the first slash in the URL.

For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, content filtering only searches for keywords within www.zyxel.com.tw.

Full Path URL Checking

Full path URL checking has the NBG-417N check the characters that come before the last slash in the URL.

For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, full path URL checking searches for keywords within www.zyxel.com.tw/news/.

Use the `ip urlfilter customize actionFlags 6 [disable | enable]` command to extend (or not extend) the keyword blocking search to include the URL's full path.

File Name URL Checking

Filename URL checking has the NBG-417N check all of the characters in the URL.

For example, filename URL checking searches for keywords within the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php.

Use the `ip urlfilter customize actionFlags 8 [disable | enable]` command to extend (or not extend) the keyword blocking search to include the URL's complete filename.

15

Static Route

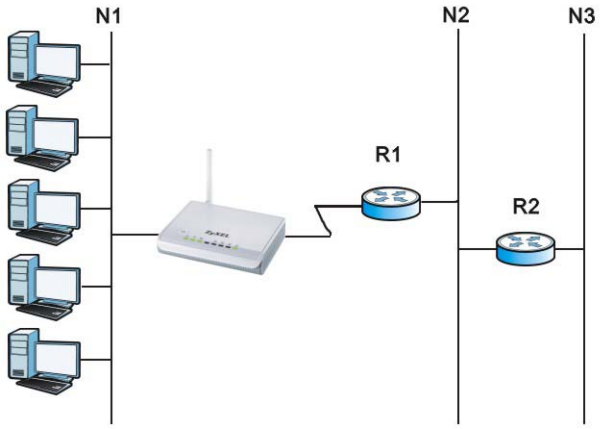
15.1 Overview

This chapter shows you how to configure static routes for your NBG-417N.

This chapter shows you how to configure static routes for your NBG-417N.

Each remote node specifies only the network to which the gateway is directly connected, and the NBG-417N has no knowledge of the networks beyond. For instance, the NBG-417N knows about network N2 in the following figure through remote node Router 1. However, the NBG-417N is unable to route a packet to network N3 because it doesn't know that there is a route through the same remote node Router 1 (via gateway Router 2). The static routes are for you to tell the NBG-417N about the networks beyond the remote nodes.

Figure 79 Example of Static Routing Topology



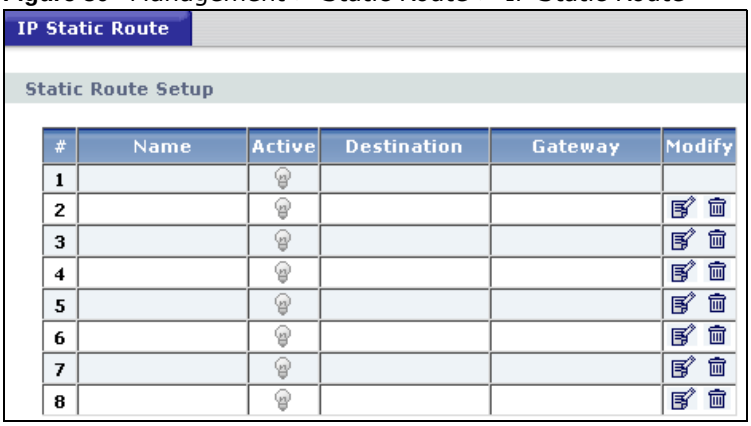
15.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **IP Static Route** screen (Section 15.3 on page 134) to view existing static route rules.
- Use the **Static Route Setup** screen (Section 15.3.1 on page 135) to add or edit a static route rule.

15.3 IP Static Route Screen

Use this screen to view existing static route rules. Click **Management** > **Static Route** to open the **IP Static Route** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure 80 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

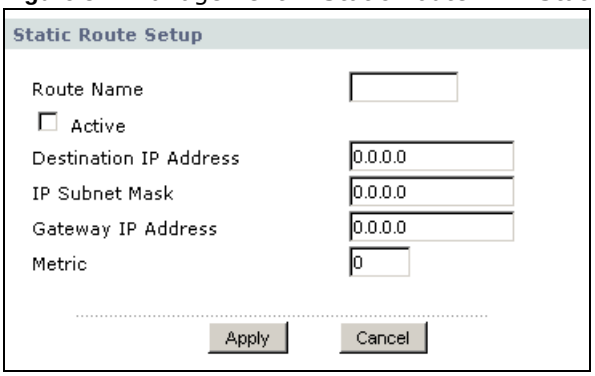
Table 53 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of an individual static route. The first entry is for the default route and not editable.
Name	This is the name that describes or identifies this route.
Active	This icon is turned on when this static route is active. Click the **Edit** icon under **Modify** and select the **Active** checkbox in the **Static Route Setup** screen to enable the static route. Clear the checkbox to disable this static route without having to delete the entry.
Destination	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number.
Gateway	This is the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your NBG-417N that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your NBG-417N; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to open the static route setup screen. Modify a static route or create a new static route in the **Static Route Setup** screen. Click the **Remove** icon to delete a static route.

15.3.1 Static Route Setup Screen

To edit a static route, click the edit icon under **Modify**. The following screen displays. Fill in the required information for each static route.

Figure 81 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route: Static Route Setup



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 54 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route: Static Route Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Route Name	Enter the name of the IP static route. Leave this field blank to delete this static route.
Active	This field allows you to activate/deactivate this static route.
Destination IP Address	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number. If you need to specify a route to a single host, use a subnet mask of 255.255.255.255 in the subnet mask field to force the network number to be identical to the host ID.
IP Subnet Mask	Enter the IP subnet mask here.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your NBG-417N that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your NBG-417N; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the Remote Nodes.
Metric	Metric represents the "cost" of transmission for routing purposes. IP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of 1 for directly connected networks. Enter a number that approximates the cost for this link. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15. In practice, 2 or 3 is usually a good number.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Cancel	Click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen and not save your changes.

16

Bandwidth Management

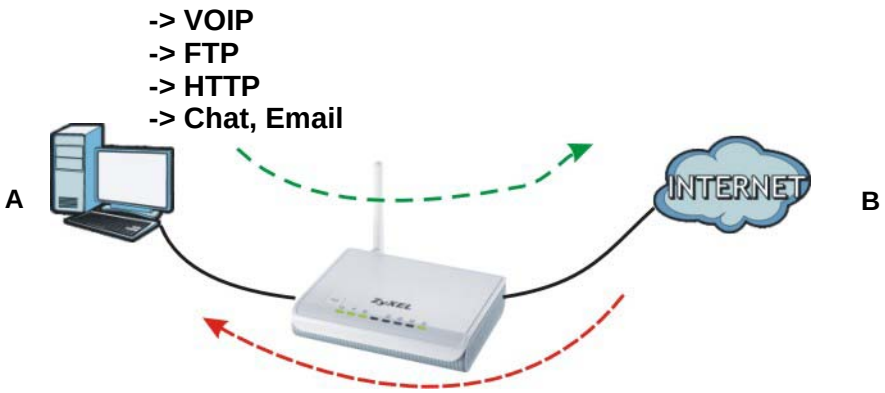
16.1 Overview

This chapter contains information about configuring bandwidth management and editing rules.

ZyXEL's Bandwidth Management allows you to specify bandwidth management rules based on an application.

In the figure below, uplink traffic goes from the LAN device (**A**) to the WAN device (**B**). Bandwidth management is applied before sending the packets out to the WAN. Downlink traffic comes back from the WAN device (**B**) to the LAN device (**A**). Bandwidth management is applied before sending the traffic out to LAN.

Figure 82 Bandwidth Management



You can allocate specific amounts of bandwidth capacity (bandwidth budgets) to individual applications (like VoIP, Web, FTP, and E-mail for example).

16.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **General** screen (Section 16.4 on page 137) to enable bandwidth management and assign uplink/downlink limits.
- Use the **Advanced** screen (Section 16.5 on page 138) to configure bandwidth management rules for the pre-defined services and applications.

16.3 What You Need To Know

You can limit an application's uplink or downlink bandwidth. This limit keeps the traffic from using up too much of the out-going interface's bandwidth. This way you can make sure there is bandwidth for other applications. Use the following guidelines:

- The sum of the bandwidth allotments that apply to the WAN interface (LAN to WAN, WLAN to WAN) must be less than or equal to the **Uplink** value that you configure in the **Bandwidth Management General** screen.
- The sum of the bandwidth allotments that apply to the LAN port (WAN to LAN, WAN to WLAN) must be less than or equal to the **Downlink** value that you configure in the **Bandwidth Management General** screen.

16.4 General Configuration

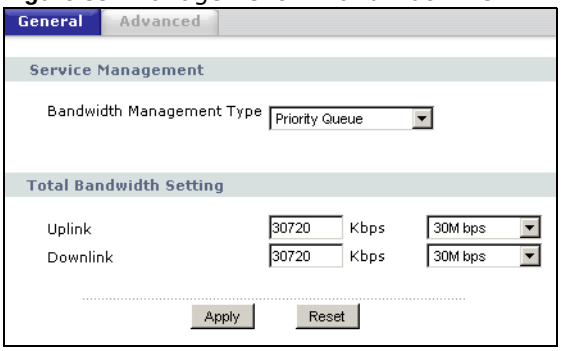
Use this screen to enable bandwidth management and assign uplink/downlink limits. You can use either one of the following types:

- **Priority Queue**. Enable bandwidth management to give uplink traffic that matches a bandwidth rule priority over traffic that does not match a bandwidth rule. (This type does not apply to downlink traffic.)
- **Bandwidth Allocation**. Enabling bandwidth management also allows you to control the maximum or minimum amounts of bandwidth that can be used by traffic that matches a bandwidth rule.

Note: You cannot apply both bandwidth management types at the same time.

Click **Management > Bandwidth MGMT** to open the bandwidth management **General** screen.

Figure 83 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 55 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Service Management	
Bandwidth Management Type	This field allows you to have NBG-417N apply bandwidth management. Select **Priority Queue** or **Bandwidth Allocation** to enable bandwidth management. • Select **Priority Queue** to allocate bandwidth based on the pre-defined priority assigned to an application. Refer to Section 16.5 on page 138. • Select **Bandwidth Allocation** allocate specific amounts of bandwidth to specific protocols on an IP or IP range. Refer to Section 16.5 on page 138. Select **Disable** if you do not want to use this feature.
Total Bandwidth Setting. The fields below appear when you enable Bandwidth Management.	
Uplink	Type or select the total amount of bandwidth (from 64 Kbps to 30 Mbps) that you want to dedicate to uplink traffic. If you type the amount of bandwidth, the selection automatically becomes **User Defined**. If you select the amount of bandwidth, the field automatically displays the value in Kbps. This is traffic from LAN/WLAN to WAN.
Downlink	Type or select the total amount of bandwidth (from 64 Kbps to 30 Mbps) that you want to dedicate to downlink traffic. If you type the amount of bandwidth, the selection automatically becomes **User Defined**. If you select the amount of bandwidth, the field automatically displays the value in Kbps. This is traffic from WAN to LAN/WLAN.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

16.5 Advanced Configuration

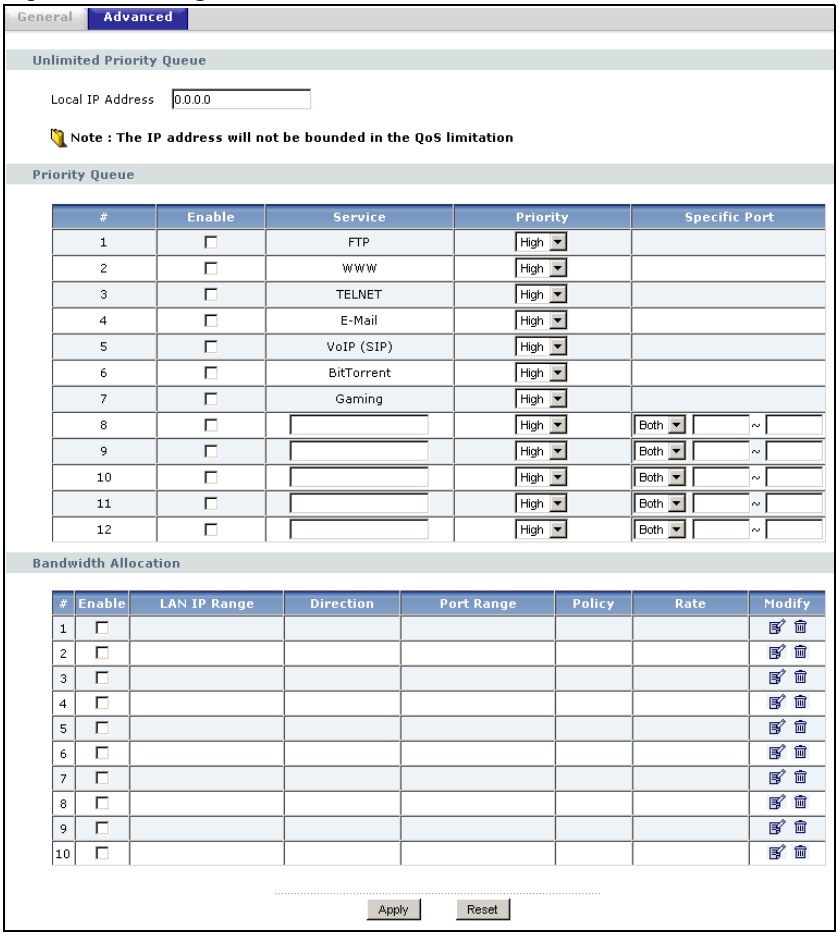
Use this screen to configure bandwidth managements rule for the pre-defined services or applications.

Use this screen to configure bandwidth managements rule for specific protocols on an IP or IP range.

Note: This screen contains the **Priority Queue** and **Bandwidth Allocation** tables. Though both tables are described in this section, you can only apply the rules in one table. Fill out the table of the **Bandwidth Management Type** you selected in Section 16.4 on page 137

Click **Management** > **Bandwidth MGMT** > **Advanced** to open the bandwidth management **Advanced** screen.

Figure 84 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 56 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Priority Queue	
Local IP Address	Enter the IP address of the computer to which bandwidth management does not apply.
Priority Queue	Use this table to allocate specific amounts of bandwidth based on the pre-defined service.
#	This is the number of an individual bandwidth management rule.
Enable	Select this check box to have the NBG-417N apply this bandwidth management rule.
Service	This is the name of the service. You can also enter the name (up to 10 keyboard characters) of a service you want to add in the priority queue (for example, **Messenger**).
Priority	Select a priority from the drop down list box. Choose **High** or **Low**.

Table 56 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Specific Port	This displays the port/s assigned to the service. You can also specify the port/s to services to which you want to allocate bandwidth. Choose either **Both**, **TCP** or **UDP** in the drop-down menu and enter the port or range of ports in the provided boxes. Note: If you are entering a specific port and not a range of ports, you can either leave the second port field blank or enter the same port number again.
Bandwidth Allocation	Use this table to allocate specific amounts of bandwidth to specific protocols on an IP or IP range.
#	This is the number of an individual bandwidth management rule.
Enable	Select this check box to have the NBG-417N apply this bandwidth management rule.
LAN IP Range	This displays the range of IP addresses for which the bandwidth management rule applies.
Direction	These read-only labels represent uplink or downlink traffic. **To LAN** applies bandwidth management to traffic from WAN to LAN/WLAN (i.e., downlink). **To WAN** applies bandwidth management to traffic from LAN/WLAN to WAN (i.e., uplink). **Both** applies bandwidth management to traffic that the NBG-417N forwards to both the LAN and the WAN.
Port Range	This displays the range of ports for which the bandwidth management rule applies.
Policy	This displays either **Max** (maximum) or **Min** (minimum) and refers to the maximum or minimum bandwidth allowed for the rule in kilobits per second in the field below.
Rate	This is the maximum or minimum bandwidth allowed (refer to the field above) for the rule in bits per second.
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to open the **Rule Configuration** screen. Modify an existing rule or create a new rule in the **Rule Configuration** screen. See Section 16.5.2 on page 141 for more information. Click the **Remove** icon to delete a rule.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

16.5.1 Priority Levels

Traffic with a higher priority gets through faster while traffic with a lower priority is dropped if the network is congested.

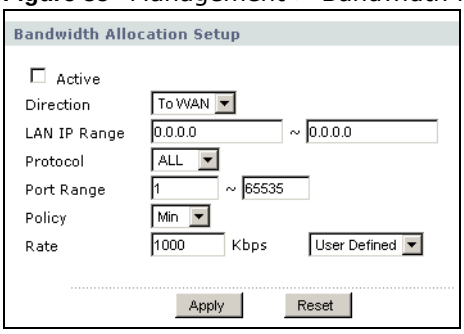
The following describes the priorities that you can apply to traffic that the NBG-417N forwards out through an interface.

- **High** - Typically used for voice traffic or video that is especially sensitive to jitter (jitter is the variations in delay).
- **Low** - This is typically used for all other traffic that are not time-sensitive.

16.5.2 User Defined Service Rule Configuration

If you want to edit a bandwidth management rule for specific protocols on an IP or IP range, click the **Edit** icon in the **Bandwidth Allocation** table of the **Advanced** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure 85 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced: Allocation Setup



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 57 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced: Allocation Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select this check box to turn on this bandwidth management rule.
Direction	Enter whether you want to apply the rule to uplink or downlink traffic. **To LAN** applies bandwidth management to traffic from WAN to LAN/WLAN (i.e., downlink). **To WAN** applies bandwidth management to traffic from LAN/WLAN to WAN (i.e., uplink). Select **Both** applies bandwidth management to traffic that the NBG-417N forwards to both the LAN and the WAN.
LAN IP Range	Specify the range of IP addresses for which the bandwidth management rule applies.
Protocol	Select the protocol (**TCP**, **UDP**, **SMTP**, **HTTP**, **POP3**, **FTP** or **ALL**) for which the bandwidth management rule applies.
Port Range	Enter the range of ports for which the bandwidth management rule applies.
Policy	Select **Max** or **Min** and specify the maximum or minimum bandwidth allowed for the rule in bits per second in the field below.
Rate (bps)	Type or select the maximum or minimum bandwidth allowed (refer to the field above) for the rule in bits per second. If you type the amount of bandwidth, the selection automatically becomes **User Defined**. If you select the amount of bandwidth, the field automatically displays the value in Kbps.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

16.5.3 Predefined Bandwidth Management Services

The following is a description of the services that you can select and to which you can apply media bandwidth management in the **Management** > **Bandwidth MGMT** > **Advanced** screen.

Table 58 Media Bandwidth Management Setup: Services

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
FTP	File Transfer Program enables fast transfer of files, including large files that may not be possible by e-mail. FTP uses port number 21.
WWW	The World Wide Web (WWW) is an Internet system to distribute graphical, hyper-linked information, based on Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) - a client/server protocol for the World Wide Web. The Web is not synonymous with the Internet; rather, it is just one service on the Internet. Other services on the Internet include Internet Relay Chat and Newsgroups. The Web is accessed through use of a browser. WWW uses port 80.
Telnet	Telnet is the login and terminal emulation protocol common on the Internet and in UNIX environments. It operates over TCP/IP networks. Its primary function is to allow users to log into remote host systems. Telnet uses port 23.
E-Mail	Electronic mail consists of messages sent through a computer network to specific groups or individuals. Here are some default ports for e-mail: POP3 - port 110 SMTP - port 25
VoIP (SIP)	Sending voice signals over the Internet is called Voice over IP or VoIP. Session Initiated Protocol (SIP) is an internationally recognized standard for implementing VoIP. SIP is an application-layer control (signaling) protocol that handles the setting up, altering and tearing down of voice and multimedia sessions over the Internet. SIP is transported primarily over UDP but can also be transported over TCP, using the default port number 5060.
BitTorrent	BitTorrent is a free P2P (peer-to-peer) sharing tool allowing you to distribute large software and media files using ports 6881 to 6889. BitTorrent requires you to search for a file with a searching engine yourself. It distributes files by corporation and trading, that is, the client downloads the file in small pieces and share the pieces with other peers to get other half of the file.
Gaming	Online gaming services lets you play multiplayer games on the Internet via broadband technology. One example is Microsoft's Xbox Live, which uses port 3074. As of this writing, your NBG-417N supports Xbox, Playstation, Battlenet and MSN Game Zone.

16.5.4 Services and Port Numbers

See Appendix E on page 243 for commonly used services and port numbers.

17

Remote Management

17.1 Overview

This chapter provides information on the Remote Management screens.

Remote management allows you to determine which services/protocols can access which NBG-417N interface (if any) from which computers.

You may manage your NBG-417N from a remote location via:

- LAN only
- LAN and WAN

Note: When you configure remote management to allow management from the LAN and WAN in the options above, you still need to configure a firewall rule to allow access. See the firewall chapters for details on configuring firewall rules.

17.2 What You Can Do

Use the **WWW** screen (Section 17.4 on page 144) to change your NBG-417N's World Wide Web settings.

17.3 What You Need To Know

To disable remote management of a service, select **Disable** in the corresponding **Server Access** field. You may only have one remote management session running at a time.

17.3.1 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

1. You have disabled that service in one of the remote management screens.
2. The IP address in the **Secured Client IP Address** field does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the NBG-417N will disconnect the session immediately.
3. There is already another remote management session with an equal or higher priority running. You may only have one remote management session running at one time.
4. There is a firewall rule that blocks it.

17.3.2 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

- Use the NBG-417N's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.
- Use the NBG-417N's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.

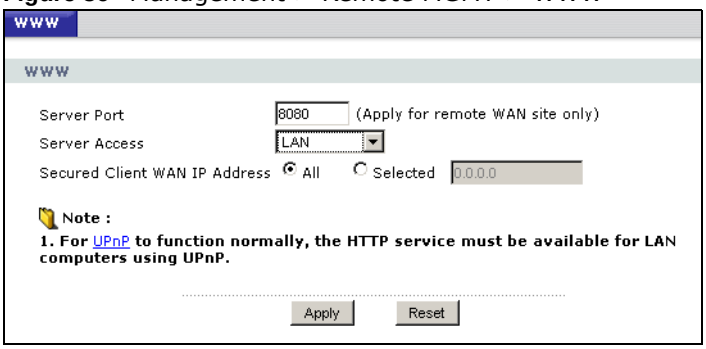
17.3.3 System Timeout

There is a default system management idle timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds). The NBG-417N automatically logs you out if the management session remains idle for longer than this timeout period. The management session does not time out when a statistics screen is polling. You can change the timeout period in the **System** screen

17.4 WWW Screen

To change your NBG-417N's World Wide Web settings, click **Management** > **Remote MGMT** to display the **WWW** screen.

Figure 86 Management > Remote MGMT > WWW



The following table describes the labels in this screen

Table 59 Management > Remote MGMT > WWW

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Port	You may change the server port number for a service if needed, however you must use the same port number in order to use that service for remote management.
Server Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may access the NBG-417N using this service.
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a "trusted" computer that is allowed to communicate with the NBG-417N using this service. Select **All** to allow any computer to access the NBG-417N using this service. Choose **Selected** to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to access the NBG-417N using this service. Note: This only applies on WAN IP.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

18

Universal Plug-and-Play (UPnP)

18.1 Overview

This chapter introduces the UPnP feature in the Web Configurator.

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a distributed, open networking standard that uses TCP/IP for simple peer-to-peer network connectivity between devices. A UPnP device can dynamically join a network, obtain an IP address, convey its capabilities and learn about other devices on the network. In turn, a device can leave a network smoothly and automatically when it is no longer in use.

18.2 What You Can Do

Use the **UPnP** screen (Section 18.4 on page 147) to enable UPnP on the NBG-417N.

18.3 What You Need to Know

How do I know if I'm using UPnP?

UPnP hardware is identified as an icon in the Network Connections folder (Windows XP). Each UPnP compatible device installed on your network will appear as a separate icon. Selecting the icon of a UPnP device will allow you to access the information and properties of that device.

NAT Traversal

UPnP NAT traversal automates the process of allowing an application to operate through NAT. UPnP network devices can automatically configure network addressing, announce their presence in the network to other UPnP devices and enable exchange of simple product and service descriptions. NAT traversal allows the following:

- Dynamic port mapping
- Learning public IP addresses
- Assigning lease times to mappings

Windows Messenger is an example of an application that supports NAT traversal and UPnP.

See the NAT chapter for more information on NAT.

Cautions with UPnP

The automated nature of NAT traversal applications in establishing their own services and opening firewall ports may present network security issues. Network information and configuration may also be obtained and modified by users in some network environments.

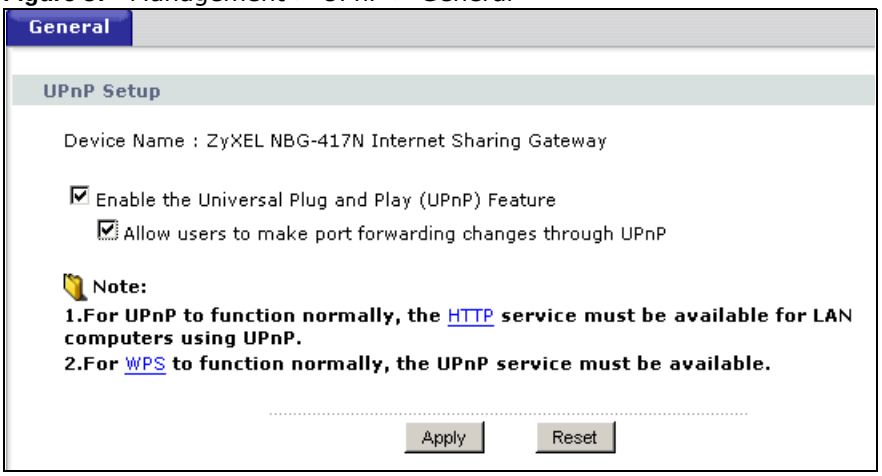
When a UPnP device joins a network, it announces its presence with a multicast message. For security reasons, the NBG-417N allows multicast messages on the LAN only.

All UPnP-enabled devices may communicate freely with each other without additional configuration. Disable UPnP if this is not your intention.

18.4 UPnP Screen

Use this screen to enable UPnP. Click the **Management > UPnP** to open the following screen.

Figure 87 Management > UPnP > General


General
UPnP Setup
Device Name : ZyXEL NBG-417N Internet Sharing Gateway
Enable the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Feature
Allow users to make port forwarding changes through UPnP
Note:
1.For UPnP to function normally, the HTTP service must be available for LAN computers using UPnP.
2.For WPS to function normally, the UPnP service must be available.
Apply
Reset

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 60 Management > UPnP > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Feature	Select this check box to activate UPnP. Be aware that anyone could use a UPnP application to open the Web Configurator's login screen without entering the NBG-417N's IP address (although you must still enter the password to access the Web Configurator).
Allow users to make port forwarding changes through UPnP	Select this check box to allow UPnP-enabled applications to automatically configure the NBG-417N so that they can communicate through the NBG-417N, for example by using NAT traversal, UPnP applications automatically reserve a NAT forwarding port in order to communicate with another UPnP enabled device; this eliminates the need to manually configure port forwarding for the UPnP enabled application.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save the setting to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

18.5 Technical Reference

The sections show examples of using UPnP.

18.5.1 Using UPnP in Windows XP Example

This section shows you how to use the UPnP feature in Windows XP. You must already have UPnP installed in Windows XP and UPnP activated on the NBG-417N.

Make sure the computer is connected to a LAN port of the NBG-417N. Turn on your computer and the NBG-417N.

18.5.1.1 Auto-discover Your UPnP-enabled Network Device

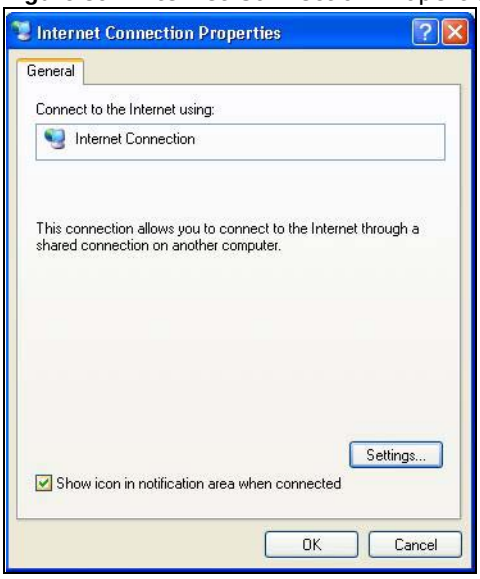
1 Click **start** and **Control Panel**. Double-click **Network Connections**. An icon displays under Internet Gateway.

2 Right-click the icon and select **Properties**.

Figure 88 Network Connections

3 In the **Internet Connection Properties** window, click **Settings** to see the port mappings there were automatically created.

Figure 89 Internet Connection Properties


Internet Connection Properties
General
Connect to the Internet using:
Internet Connection
This connection allows you to connect to the Internet through a shared connection on another computer.
Settings...
Show icon in notification area when connected
OK
Cancel

4 You may edit or delete the port mappings or click **Add** to manually add port mappings.

Figure 90 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings

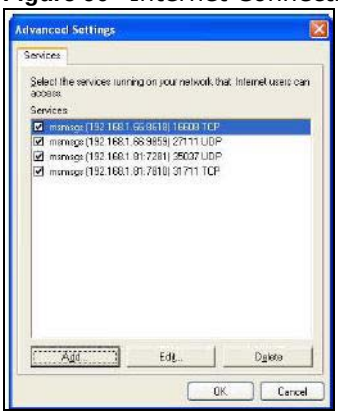
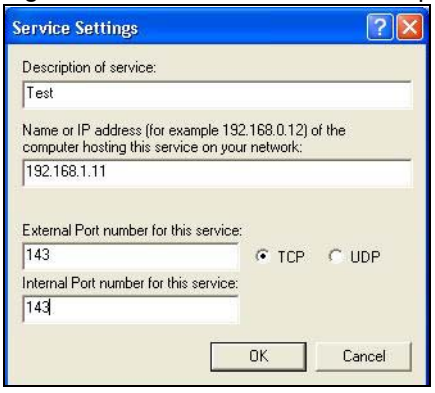


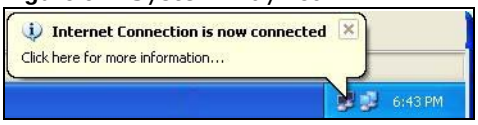
Figure 91 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings: Add



Note: When the UPnP-enabled device is disconnected from your computer, all port mappings will be deleted automatically.

5 Select **Show icon in notification area when connected** option and click **OK**. An icon displays in the system tray.

Figure 92 System Tray Icon



6 Double-click on the icon to display your current Internet connection status.

Figure 93 Internet Connection Status

18.5.2 Web Configurator Easy Access

With UPnP, you can access the web-based configurator on the NBG-417N without finding out the IP address of the NBG-417N first. This comes helpful if you do not know the IP address of the NBG-417N.

Follow the steps below to access the Web Configurator.

1 Click **Start** and then **Control Panel**.

2 Double-click **Network Connections**.

3 Select **My Network Places** under **Other Places**.

Figure 94 Network Connections

4 An icon with the description for each UPnP-enabled device displays under **Local Network**.

5 Right-click on the icon for your NBG-417N and select **Invoke**. The Web Configurator login screen displays.

Figure 95 Network Connections: My Network Places

6 Right-click on the icon for your NBG-417N and select **Properties**. A properties window displays with basic information about the NBG-417N.

Figure 96 Network Connections: My Network Places: Properties: Example

19 System

19.1 Overview

This chapter provides information on the **System** screens.

See the chapter about wizard setup for more information on the next few screens.

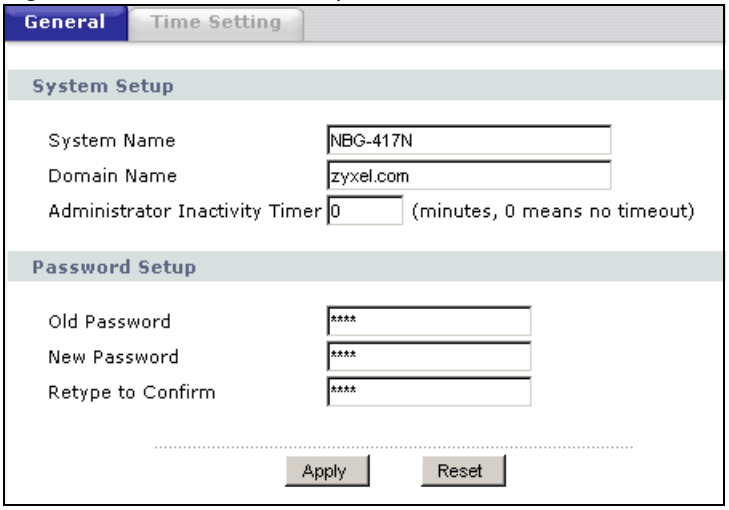
19.2 What You Can Do

- Use the **General** screen (Section 19.3 on page 153) to enter a name to identify the NBG-417N in the network and set the password.
- Use the **Time Setting** screen (Section 19.4 on page 155) to change your NBG-417N's time and date.

19.3 System General Screen

Use this screen to enter a name to identify the NBG-417N in the network and set the password. Click **Maintenance** > **System**. The following screen displays.

Figure 97 Maintenance > System > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

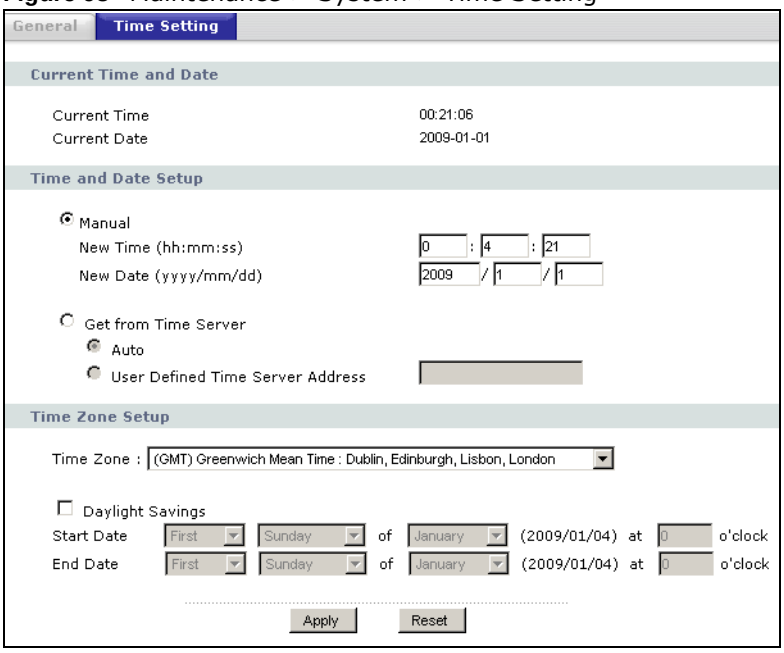
Table 61 Maintenance > System > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Setup	
System Name	System Name is a unique name to identify the NBG-417N in an Ethernet network. It is recommended you enter your computer's "Computer name" in this field (see the chapter about wizard setup for how to find your computer's name). This name can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed, but dashes "-" and underscores "_" are accepted.
Domain Name	Enter the domain name (if you know it) here. If you leave this field blank, the ISP may assign a domain name via DHCP. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.
Administrator Inactivity Timer	Type how many minutes a management session can be left idle before the session times out. The default is 5 minutes. After it times out you have to log in with your password again. Very long idle timeouts may have security risks. A value of "0" means a management session never times out, no matter how long it has been left idle (not recommended).
Password Setup	Change your NBG-417N's password (recommended) using the fields as shown.
Old Password	Type the default password or the existing password you use to access the system in this field.
New Password	Type your new system password (up to 30 characters). Note that as you type a password, the screen displays an asterisk (*) for each character you type.
Retype to Confirm	Type the new password again in this field.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

19.4 Time Setting Screen

To change your NBG-417N's time and date, click **Maintenance** > **System** > **Time Setting**. The screen appears as shown. Use this screen to configure the NBG-417N's time based on your local time zone.

Figure 98 Maintenance > System > Time Setting



he following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 62 Maintenance > System > Time Setting

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Current Time and Date	
Current Time	This field displays the time of your NBG-417N. Each time you reload this page, the NBG-417N synchronizes the time with the time server.
Current Date	This field displays the date of your NBG-417N. Each time you reload this page, the NBG-417N synchronizes the date with the time server.
Time and Date Setup	
Manual	Select this radio button to enter the time and date manually. If you configure a new time and date, Time Zone and Daylight Saving at the same time, the new time and date you entered has priority and the Time Zone and Daylight Saving settings do not affect it.
New Time (hh:mm:ss)	This field displays the last updated time from the time server or the last time configured manually. When you set **Time and Date Setup** to **Manual**, enter the new time in this field and then click **Apply**.

Table 62 Maintenance > System > Time Setting

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
New Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	This field displays the last updated date from the time server or the last date configured manually. When you set **Time and Date Setup** to **Manual**, enter the new date in this field and then click **Apply**.
Get from Time Server	Select this radio button to have the NBG-417N get the time and date from the time server you specified below.
Auto	Select **Auto** to have the NBG-417N automatically search for an available time server and synchronize the date and time with the time server after you click **Apply**.
User Defined Time Server Address	Select **User Defined Time Server Address** and enter the IP address or URL (up to 20 extended ASCII characters in length) of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.
Time Zone Setup	
Time Zone	Choose the time zone of your location. This will set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Savings	Daylight saving is a period from late spring to early fall when many countries set their clocks ahead of normal local time by one hour to give more daytime light in the evening. Select this option if you use Daylight Saving Time.
Start Date	Configure the day and time when Daylight Saving Time starts if you selected **Daylight Savings**. The **o'clock** field uses the 24 hour format. Here are a couple of examples: Daylight Saving Time starts in most parts of the United States on the first Sunday of April. Each time zone in the United States starts using Daylight Saving Time at 2 A.M. local time. So in the United States you would select **First**, **Sunday**, **April** and type 2 in the **o'clock** field. Daylight Saving Time starts in the European Union on the last Sunday of March. All of the time zones in the European Union start using Daylight Saving Time at the same moment (1 A.M. GMT or UTC). So in the European Union you would select **Last**, **Sunday**, **March**. The time you type in the **o'clock** field depends on your time zone. In Germany for instance, you would type 2 because Germany's time zone is one hour ahead of GMT or UTC (GMT+1).
End Date	Configure the day and time when Daylight Saving Time ends if you selected **Daylight Savings**. The **o'clock** field uses the 24 hour format. Here are a couple of examples: Daylight Saving Time ends in the United States on the last Sunday of October. Each time zone in the United States stops using Daylight Saving Time at 2 A.M. local time. So in the United States you would select **Last**, **Sunday**, **October** and type 2 in the **o'clock** field. Daylight Saving Time ends in the European Union on the last Sunday of October. All of the time zones in the European Union stop using Daylight Saving Time at the same moment (1 A.M. GMT or UTC). So in the European Union you would select **Last**, **Sunday**, **October**. The time you type in the **o'clock** field depends on your time zone. In Germany for instance, you would type 2 because Germany's time zone is one hour ahead of GMT or UTC (GMT+1).
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG-417N.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

20 Logs

20.1 Overview

This chapter contains information about configuring general log settings and viewing the NBG-417N's logs.

The Web Configurator allows you to look at all of the NBG-417N's logs in one location.

20.2 What You Can Do

Use the **View Log** screen (Section 20.4 on page 157) to see the logs for the categories such as system maintenance, system errors, access control, allowed or blocked web sites, blocked web features, and so on.

20.3 What You Need to Know

An alert is a type of log that warrants more serious attention. They include system errors, attacks (access control) and attempted access to blocked web sites or web sites with restricted web features such as cookies, active X and so on. Some categories such as **System Errors** consist of both logs and alerts. You may differentiate them by their color in the **View Log** screen. Alerts display in red and logs display in black.

Alerts are e-mailed as soon as they happen. Logs may be e-mailed as soon as the log is full (see **Log Schedule**). Selecting many alert and/or log categories (especially **Access Control**) may result in many e-mails being sent.

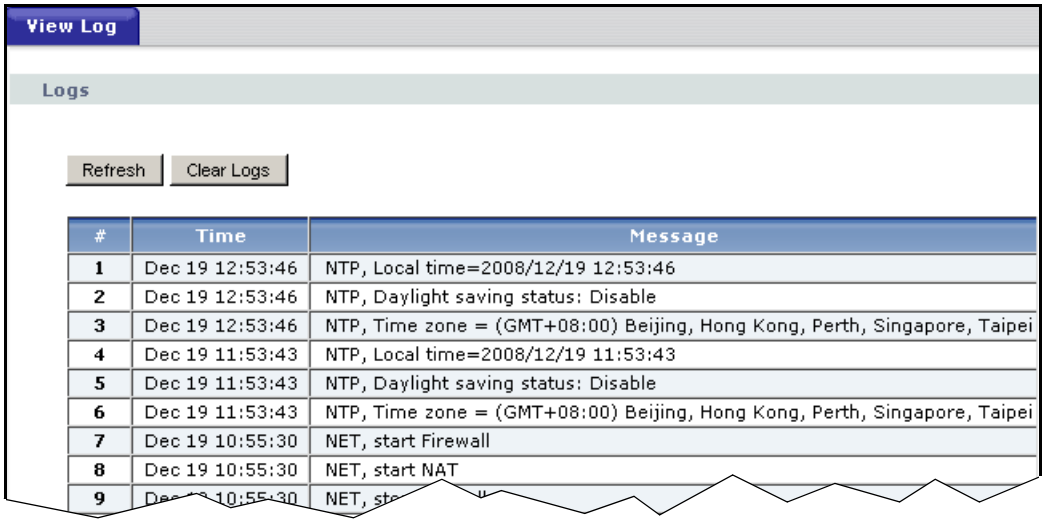
20.4 View Log Screen

Use the **View Log** screen to see the logged messages for the NBG-417N. Options include logs about system maintenance, system errors, access control, allowed or blocked web sites, blocked web features (such as ActiveX controls, Java and cookies), attacks (such as DoS) and IPSec.

Log entries in red indicate system error logs. The log wraps around and deletes the old entries after it fills. Click a column heading to sort the entries. A triangle indicates ascending or descending sort order.

Click **Maintenance** > **Logs** to open the **View Log** screen.

Figure 99 Maintenance > Logs > View Log


View Log
Logs
Refresh
Clear Logs
Time Message
1 Dec 19 12:53:46 NTP, Local time=2008/12/19 12:53:46
2 Dec 19 12:53:46 NTP, Daylight saving status: Disable
3 Dec 19 12:53:46 NTP, Time zone = (GMT+08:00) Beijing, Hong Kong, Perth, Singapore, Taipei
4 Dec 19 11:53:43 NTP, Local time=2008/12/19 11:53:43
5 Dec 19 11:53:43 NTP, Daylight saving status: Disable
6 Dec 19 11:53:43 NTP, Time zone = (GMT+08:00) Beijing, Hong Kong, Perth, Singapore, Taipei
7 Dec 19 10:55:30 NET, start Firewall
8 Dec 19 10:55:30 NET, start NAT

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 63 Maintenance > Logs > View Log

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to renew the log screen.
Clear Log	Click **Clear Log** to delete all the logs.
#	This is the index number of the log entry.
Time	This field displays the time the log was recorded. See the chapter on system maintenance and information to configure the NBG-417N's time and date.
Message	This field states the reason for the log.

21 Tools

21.1 Overview

This chapter shows you how to upload a new firmware, upload or save backup configuration files and restart the NBG-417N.

21.2 What You Can Do

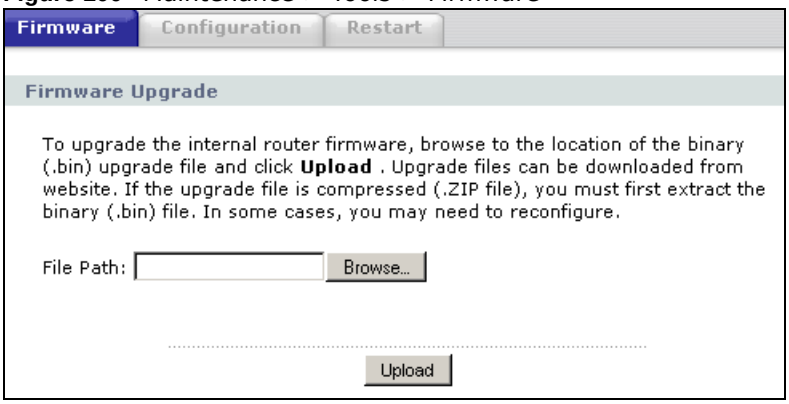
- Use the **Firmware** screen (Section 21.3 on page 159) to upload firmware to your NBG-417N.
- Use the **Configuration** screen (Section 21.4 on page 161) to view information related to factory defaults, backup configuration, and restoring configuration.
- Use the **Restart** screen (Section 21.5 on page 163) to have the NBG-417N reboot.

21.3 Firmware Upload Screen

Find firmware at www.zyxel.com in a file that (usually) uses the system model name with a "*.bin" extension, e.g., "NBG-417N.bin". The upload process uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and may take up to two minutes. After a successful upload, the system will reboot.

Click **Maintenance > Tools**. Follow the instructions in this screen to upload firmware to your NBG-417N.

Figure 100 Maintenance > Tools > Firmware


Firmware
Configuration
Restart
Firmware Upgrade
To upgrade the internal router firmware, browse to the location of the binary (.bin) upgrade file and click Upload . Upgrade files can be downloaded from website. If the upgrade file is compressed (.ZIP file), you must first extract the binary (.bin) file. In some cases, you may need to reconfigure.
File Path:
Browse...
Upload

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 64 Maintenance > Tools > Firmware

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
File Path	Type in the location of the file you want to upload in this field or click **Browse...** to find it.
Browse...	Click **Browse...** to find the .bin file you want to upload. Remember that you must decompress compressed (.zip) files before you can upload them.
Upload	Click **Upload** to begin the upload process. This process may take up to two minutes.

Note: Do not turn off the NBG-417N while firmware upload is in progress!

After you see the **Firmware Upload In Process** screen, wait two minutes before logging into the NBG-417N again.

Figure 101 Upload Warning

ZyXEL
Firmware Upload In Process
Please Wait ...
Please wait for the device to finish restarting(PWR LED is on steady). This should take about two minutes. To access the device after a successful firmware upload, you need to log in again. Check your new firmware version in the system status menu.

The NBG-417N automatically restarts in this time causing a temporary network disconnect. In some operating systems, you may see the following icon on your desktop.

Figure 102 Network Temporarily Disconnected

After two minutes, log in again and check your new firmware version in the **Status** screen.

If the upload was not successful, the following screen will appear. Click **Return** to go back to the **Firmware** screen.

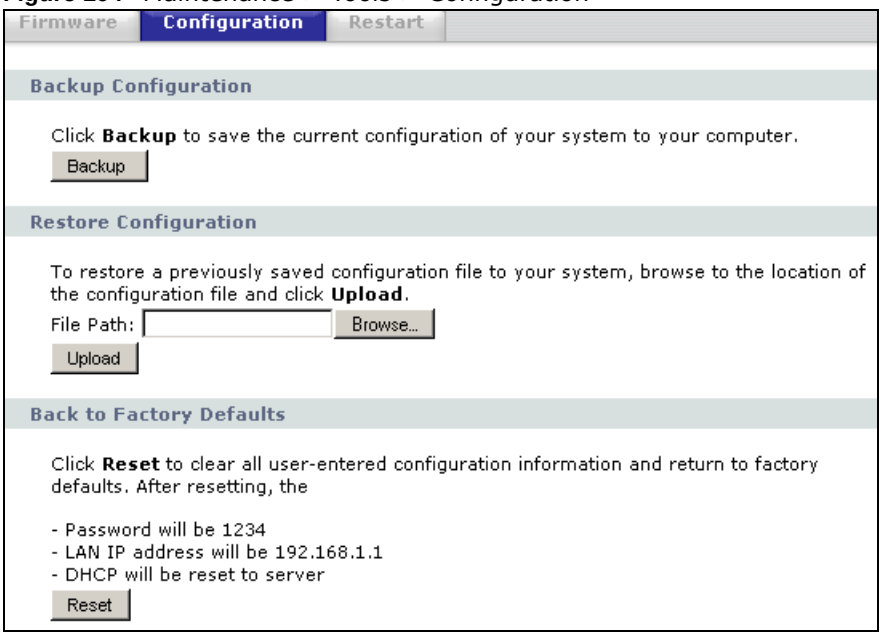
Figure 103 Upload Error Message

system Upload
Firmware upload error!
The uploaded file was not accepted by the device. Please return to the previous page and select a valid upgrade file. Click Help for more information.
Return

21.4 Configuration Screen

Click **Maintenance > Tools** > **Configuration**. Information related to factory defaults, backup configuration, and restoring configuration appears as shown next.

Figure 104 Maintenance > Tools > Configuration


Firmware
Configuration
Restart
Backup Configuration
Click Backup to save the current configuration of your system to your computer.
Backup
Restore Configuration
To restore a previously saved configuration file to your system, browse to the location of the configuration file and click Upload.
File Path:
Browse...
Upload
Back to Factory Defaults
Click Reset to clear all user-entered configuration information and return to factory defaults. After resetting, the
- Password will be 1234
- LAN IP address will be 192.168.1.1
- DHCP will be reset to server
Reset

21.4.1 Backup Configuration

Backup configuration allows you to back up (save) the NBG-417N's current configuration to a file on your computer. Once your NBG-417N is configured and functioning properly, it is highly recommended that you back up your configuration file before making configuration changes. The backup configuration file will be useful in case you need to return to your previous settings.

Click **Backup** to save the NBG-417N's current configuration to your computer.

21.4.2 Restore Configuration

Restore configuration allows you to upload a new or previously saved configuration file from your computer to your NBG-417N.

Table 65 Maintenance Restore Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
File Path	Type in the location of the file you want to upload in this field or click **Browse...** to find it.
Browse...	Click **Browse...** to find the file you want to upload. Remember that you must decompress compressed (.ZIP) files before you can upload them.
Upload	Click **Upload** to begin the upload process.

Note: Do not turn off the NBG-417N while configuration file upload is in progress

After you see a "configuration upload successful" screen, you must then wait one minute before logging into the NBG-417N again.

Figure 105 Configuration Restore Successful

ZyXEL
Restore Configuration successful
The Device Is Rebooting Now.
After the device finishes rebooting, the login screen displays.

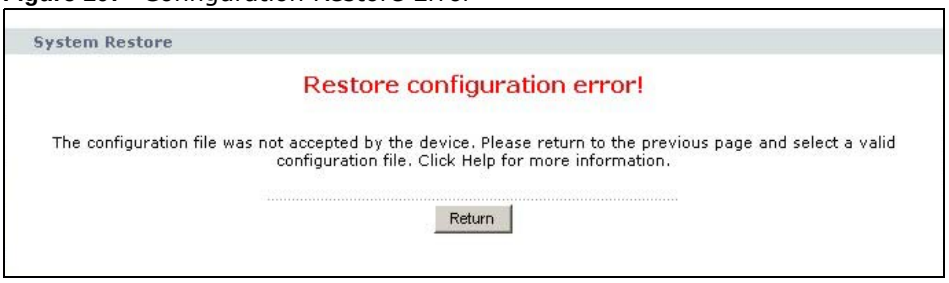
The NBG-417N automatically restarts in this time causing a temporary network disconnect. In some operating systems, you may see the following icon on your desktop.

Figure 106 Temporarily Disconnected

If you uploaded the default configuration file you may need to change the IP address of your computer to be in the same subnet as that of the default NBG-417N IP address (192.168.1.1). See Appendix C on page 201 for details on how to set up your computer's IP address.

If the upload was not successful, the following screen will appear. Click **Return** to go back to the **Configuration** screen.

Figure 107 Configuration Restore Error


System Restore
Restore configuration error!
The configuration file was not accepted by the device. Please return to the previous page and select a valid configuration file. Click Help for more information.
Return

21.4.3 Back to Factory Defaults

Pressing the **Reset** button in this section clears all user-entered configuration information and returns the NBG-417N to its factory defaults.

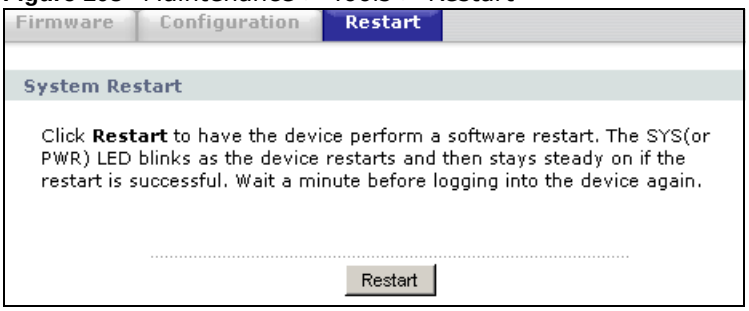
You can also press the **RESET** button on the rear panel to reset the factory defaults of your NBG-417N. Refer to the chapter about introducing the Web Configurator for more information on the **RESET** button.

21.5 Restart Screen

System restart allows you to reboot the NBG-417N without turning the power off.

Click **Maintenance > Tools** > **Restart**. Click **Restart** to have the NBG-417N reboot. This does not affect the NBG-417N's configuration.

Figure 108 Maintenance > Tools > Restart


Firmware
Configuration
Restart
System Restart
Click Restart to have the device perform a software restart. The SYS(or PWR) LED blinks as the device restarts and then stays steady on if the restart is successful. Wait a minute before logging into the device again.
Restart

22

Sys OP Mode

22.1 Overview

The **Sys OP Mode** (System Operation Mode) function lets you configure whether your NBG-417N is a router or AP.

You can choose between **Router Mode** and **AP Mode** depending on your network topology and the features you require from your device. See Section 1.1 on page 21 for more information on which mode to choose.

22.2 What You Can Do

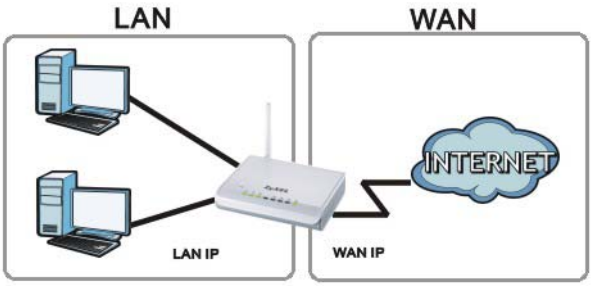
Use the **General** screen (Section 22.4 on page 165) to select how you connect to the Internet.

22.3 What You Need to Know

Router

A router connects your local network with another network, such as the Internet. The router has two IP addresses, the LAN IP address and the WAN IP address.

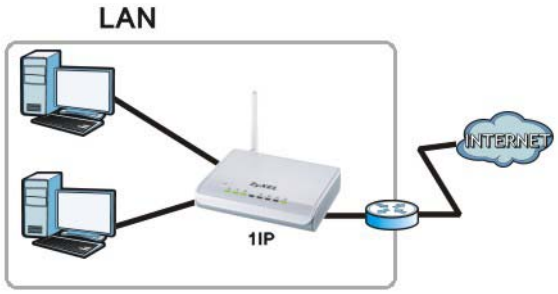
Figure 109 LAN and WAN IP Addresses in Router Mode



AP

An AP extends one network and so has just one IP address. All Ethernet ports on the AP have the same IP address. To connect to the Internet, another device, such as a router, is required.

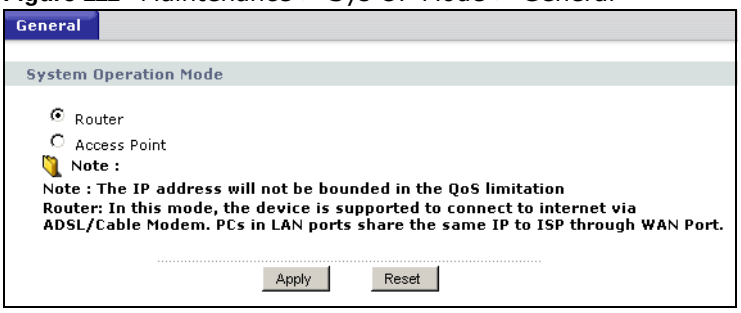
Figure 110 IP Address in AP Mode



22.4 General Screen

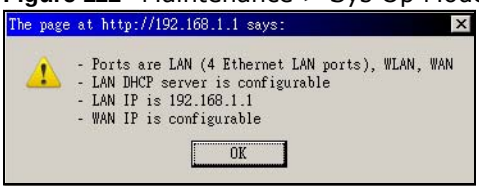
Use this screen to select how you connect to the Internet.

Figure 111 Maintenance > Sys OP Mode > General


General
System Operation Mode
Router
Access Point
Note :
Note : The IP address will not be bounded in the QoS limitation
Router: In this mode, the device is supported to connect to internet via ADSL/Cable Modem. PCs in LAN ports share the same IP to ISP through WAN Port.
Apply
Reset

If you select Router Mode, the following pop-up message window appears.

Figure 112 Maintenance > Sys Op Mode > General: Router


The page at http://192.168.1.1 says:
- Ports are LAN (4 Ethernet LAN ports), WLAN, WAN
- LAN DHCP server is configurable
- LAN IP is 192.168.1.1
- WAN IP is configurable
OK

- In this mode there are both LAN and WAN ports. The LAN Ethernet and WAN Ethernet ports have different IP addresses.
- The DHCP server on your device is enabled and allocates IP addresses to other devices on your local network.
- The LAN IP address of the device on the local network is set to 192.168.1.1.
- You can configure the IP address settings on your WAN port. Contact your ISP or system administrator for more information on appropriate settings.

If you select Access Point the following pop-up message window appears.

Figure 113 Maintenance > Sys Op Mode > General: AP

The page at http://192.168.1.1 says:
- Ports are LAN (5 Ethernet LAN ports), WLAN
- LAN DHCP server is disabled & unconfigurable
- LAN IP is 192.168.1.2
- WAN IP is unreachable
OK

- In **AP Mode** all Ethernet ports have the same IP address.
- All ports on the rear panel of the device are LAN ports, including the port labeled WAN. There is no WAN port.
- The DHCP server on your device is disabled. In AP mode there must be a device with a DHCP server on your network such as a router or gateway which can allocate IP addresses.

The IP address of the device on the local network is set to 192.168.1.2.

The following table describes the labels in the **General** screen.

Table 66 Maintenance > Sys OP Mode > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Operation Mode	
Router	Select **Router** if your device routes traffic between a local network and another network such as the Internet. This mode offers services such as a firewall or content filter.
Access Point	Select **Access Point** if your device bridges traffic between clients on the same network.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to return your settings to the default (**Router**)

Note: If you select the incorrect System Operation Mode you cannot connect to the Internet.

23

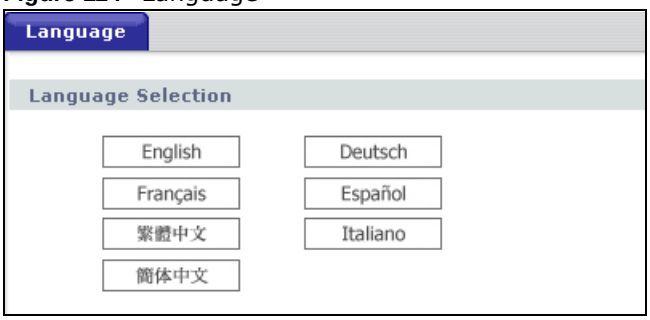
Language

23.1 Language Screen

Use this screen to change the language for the Web Configurator display.

Click the language you prefer. The Web Configurator language changes after a while without restarting the NBG-417N.

Figure 114 Language



24

Troubleshooting

This chapter offers some suggestions to solve problems you might encounter. The potential problems are divided into the following categories.

- Power, Hardware Connections, and LEDs
- NBG-417N Access and Login
- Internet Access
- Resetting the NBG-417N to Its Factory Defaults
- Wireless Router/AP Troubleshooting

24.1 Power, Hardware Connections, and LEDs

The NBG-417N does not turn on. None of the LEDs turn on.

1. Make sure you are using the power adaptor or cord included with the NBG-417N.
2. Make sure the power adaptor or cord is connected to the NBG-417N and plugged in to an appropriate power source. Make sure the power source is turned on.
3. Disconnect and re-connect the power adaptor or cord to the NBG-417N.
4. If the problem continues, contact the vendor.

One of the LEDs does not behave as expected.

1. Make sure you understand the normal behavior of the LED. See Section 1.5 on page 22.
2. Check the hardware connections. See the Quick Start Guide.
3. Inspect your cables for damage. Contact the vendor to replace any damaged cables.
4. Disconnect and re-connect the power adaptor to the NBG-417N.
5. If the problem continues, contact the vendor.

24.2 NBG-417N Access and Login

I don't know the IP address of my NBG-417N.

1. The default IP address is **192.168.1.1**.
2. If you changed the IP address and have forgotten it, you might get the IP address of the NBG-417N by looking up the IP address of the default gateway for your computer. To do this in most Windows computers, click **Start > Run**, enter **cmd**, and then enter **ipconfig**. The IP address of the **Default Gateway** might be the IP address of the NBG-417N (it depends on the network), so enter this IP address in your Internet browser.Set your device to **Router Mode**, login (see the Quick Start Guide for instructions) and go to the **Device Information** table in the **Status** screen. Your NBG-417N's IP address is available in the **Device Information** table.
   - If the **DHCP** setting under **LAN information** is **None**, your device has a fixed IP address.
   - If the **DHCP** setting under **LAN information** is **Client**, then your device receives an IP address from a DHCP server on the network.
3. If your NBG-417N is a DHCP client, you can find your IP address from the DHCP server. This information is only available from the DHCP server which allocates IP addresses on your network. Find this information directly from the DHCP server or contact your system administrator for more information.
4. Reset your NBG-417N to change all settings back to their default. This means your current settings are lost. See Section 24.4 on page 173 in the **Troubleshooting** for information on resetting your NBG-417N.

I forgot the password.

1. The default password is **1234**.
2. If this does not work, you have to reset the device to its factory defaults. See Section 24.4 on page 173.

I cannot see or access the **Login** screen in the Web Configurator.

1. Make sure you are using the correct IP address.
   - The default IP address is 192.168.1.1.
   - If you changed the IP address (Section 9.4 on page 105), use the new IP address.
   - If you changed the IP address and have forgotten it, see the troubleshooting suggestions for I don't know the IP address of my NBG-417N.

2 Check the hardware connections, and make sure the LEDs are behaving as expected. See the Quick Start Guide.

3 Make sure your Internet browser does not block pop-up windows and has JavaScripts and Java enabled. See Appendix B on page 189.

4 Make sure your computer is in the same subnet as the NBG-417N. (If you know that there are routers between your computer and the NBG-417N, skip this step.)

- If there is a DHCP server on your network, make sure your computer is using a dynamic IP address. See Appendix C on page 201.
- If there is no DHCP server on your network, make sure your computer's IP address is in the same subnet as the NBG-417N. See Appendix C on page 201.

5 Reset the device to its factory defaults, and try to access the NBG-417N with the default IP address. See Section 3.3 on page 27.

6 If the problem continues, contact the network administrator or vendor, or try one of the advanced suggestions.

Advanced Suggestions

- If your computer is connected to the **WAN** port or is connected wirelessly, use a computer that is connected to a **LAN**/**ETHERNET** port.

I can see the **Login** screen, but I cannot log in to the NBG-417N.

1 Make sure you have entered the password correctly. The default password is **1234**. This field is case-sensitive, so make sure [Caps Lock] is not on.

2 This can happen when you fail to log out properly from your last session. Try logging in again after 5 minutes.

3 Disconnect and re-connect the power adaptor or cord to the NBG-417N.

4 If this does not work, you have to reset the device to its factory defaults. See Section 24.4 on page 173.

24.3 Internet Access

I cannot access the Internet.

1 Check the hardware connections, and make sure the LEDs are behaving as expected. See the Quick Start Guide.

2 Make sure you entered your ISP account information correctly in the wizard. These fields are case-sensitive, so make sure [Caps Lock] is not on.

3 If you are trying to access the Internet wirelessly, make sure the wireless settings in the wireless client are the same as the settings in the AP.

- Go to Network > Wireless LAN > General > WDS and check if the NBG-417N is set to bridge mode. Select **Disable** and try to connect to the Internet again.

4 Disconnect all the cables from your device, and follow the directions in the Quick Start Guide again.

5 Go to Maintenance > Sys OP Mode > General. Check your System Operation Mode setting.

- Select **Router** if your device routes traffic between a local network and another network such as the Internet.
- Select **Access Point** if your device bridges traffic between clients on the same network.

6 If the problem continues, contact your ISP.

I cannot access the Internet anymore. I had access to the Internet (with the NBG-417N), but my Internet connection is not available anymore.

1 Check the hardware connections, and make sure the LEDs are behaving as expected. See the Quick Start Guide and Section 1.5 on page 22.

2 Reboot the NBG-417N.

3 If the problem continues, contact your ISP.

The Internet connection is slow or intermittent.

1 There might be a lot of traffic on the network. Look at the LEDs, and check Section 1.5 on page 22. If the NBG-417N is sending or receiving a lot of information, try closing some programs that use the Internet, especially peer-to-peer applications.

2 Check the signal strength. If the signal strength is low, try moving the NBG-417N closer to the AP if possible, and look around to see if there are any devices that might be interfering with the wireless network (for example, microwaves, other wireless networks, and so on).

3 Reboot the NBG-417N.

4 If the problem continues, contact the network administrator or vendor, or try one of the advanced suggestions.

Advanced Suggestion

- Check the settings for QoS. If it is disabled, you might consider activating it.

24.4 Resetting the NBG-417N to Its Factory Defaults

If you reset the NBG-417N, you lose all of the changes you have made. The NBG-417N re-loads its default settings, and the password resets to **1234**. You have to make all of your changes again.

You will lose all of your changes when you push the **RESET** button.

To reset the NBG-417N,

1. Make sure the power LED is on.
2. Press the **RESET** button for longer than 1 second to restart/reboot the NBG-417N.
3. Press the **RESET** button for longer than five seconds to set the NBG-417N back to its factory-default configurations.

   If the NBG-417N restarts automatically, wait for the NBG-417N to finish restarting, and log in to the Web Configurator. The password is "1234".

   If the NBG-417N does not restart automatically, disconnect and reconnect the NBG-417N's power. Then, follow the directions above again.

24.5 Wireless Router/AP Troubleshooting

I cannot access the NBG-417N or ping any computer from the WLAN (wireless AP or router).

1. Make sure the wireless LAN is enabled on the NBG-417N
2. Make sure the wireless adapter on the wireless station is working properly.
3. Make sure the wireless adapter installed on your computer is IEEE 802.11 compatible and supports the same wireless standard as the NBG-417N.
4. Make sure your computer (with a wireless adapter installed) is within the transmission range of the NBG-417N.
5. Check that both the NBG-417N and your wireless station are using the same wireless and wireless security settings.
6. Make sure traffic between the WLAN and the LAN is not blocked by the firewall on the NBG-417N.
7. Make sure you allow the NBG-417N to be remotely accessed through the WLAN interface. Check your remote management settings.
   - See the chapter on Wireless LAN in the User's Guide for more information.

to select Router Mode.

I set up URL keyword blocking, but I can still access a website that should be blocked.

Make sure that you select the **Enable URL Keyword Blocking** check box in the Content Filtering screen. Make sure that the keywords that you type are listed in the **Keyword List**.

If a keyword that is listed in the **Keyword List** is not blocked when it is found in a URL, customize the keyword blocking using commands. See the Customizing Keyword Blocking URL Checking section in the Content Filter chapter.

I can access the Internet, but I cannot open my network folders.

In the Network > LAN > Advanced screen, make sure **Allow between LAN and WAN** is checked. This is not checked by default to keep the LAN secure.

If you still cannot access a network folder, make sure your account has access rights to the folder you are trying to open.

I can access the Web Configurator after I switched to AP mode.

When you change from router mode to AP mode, your computer must have an IP address in the range between “192.168.1.3” and “192.168.1.254”.

Refer to Appendix C on page 201 for instructions on how to change your computer’s IP address.

25

Product Specifications

The following tables summarize the NBG-417N's hardware and firmware features.

Table 67 Hardware Features

Dimensions (W x D x H)	140 mm x 110 mm x 30 mm
Weight	190 g
Power Specification	Input: 120~240 AC, 50~60 Hz Output: 12 V DC 1A
Ethernet ports	Auto-negotiating: 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps in either half-duplex or full-duplex mode. Auto-crossover: Use either crossover or straight-through Ethernet cables.
4-5 Port Switch	You can use either straight-through or crossover Ethernet cables (MDI/MDI-X support) to connect multiple computers or servers (for example, game servers) in your network to the NBG-417N. You can add up to four computers to the NBG-417N without the cost of a hub when connecting to the Internet through the WAN port. You can add up to five computers to the NBG-417N when you connect to the Internet in AP mode. Add more than four computers to your LAN by using a hub.
LEDs	PWR, LAN1-4, WAN, WLAN/WPS
Reset Button	The reset button is built into the rear panel. Use this button to restore the NBG-417N to its factory default settings. Press for 1 second to restart the device. Press for 5 seconds to restore to factory default settings.
WPS button	Press the WPS on two WPS enabled devices within 120 seconds for a security-enabled wireless connection.
Antenna	The NBG-417N is equipped with a 2dBi (2.4GHz) detachable antenna to provide clear radio transmission and reception on the wireless network.
Operation Environment	Temperature: 0º C ~ 40º C / 32ºF ~ 104ºF Humidity: 20% ~ 90%
Storage Environment	Temperature: -30º C ~ 70º C / -22ºF ~ 158ºF Humidity: 20% ~ 95%

Table 68 Firmware Features

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
Default LAN IP Address	192.168.1.1 (router) 192.168.1.2. (AP)
Default LAN Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (24 bits)
Default Password	1234
DHCP Pool	192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64
Wireless Interface	Wireless LAN

Table 68 Firmware Features

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
Default Wireless SSID	ZyXEL
Device Management	Use the Web Configurator to easily configure the rich range of features on the NBG-417N.
Wireless Functionality	Allows IEEE 802.11b and/or IEEE 802.11g wireless clients to connect to the NBG-417N wirelessly. Enable wireless security (WPA(2)-PSK) and/or MAC filtering to protect your wireless network. Note: The NBG-417N may be prone to RF (Radio Frequency) interference from other 2.4 GHz devices such as microwave ovens, wireless phones, Bluetooth enabled devices, and other wireless LANs.
Firmware Upgrade	Download new firmware (when available) from the ZyXEL web site and use the Web Configurator to put it on the NBG-417N. Note: Only upload firmware for your specific model!
Configuration Backup & Restoration	Make a copy of the NBG-417N's configuration and put it back on the NBG-417N later if you decide you want to revert back to an earlier configuration.
Network Address Translation (NAT)	Each computer on your network must have its own unique IP address. Use NAT to convert a single public IP address to multiple private IP addresses for the computers on your network.
Firewall	You can configure firewall on the NBG-417N for secure Internet access. When the firewall is on, by default, all incoming traffic from the Internet to your network is blocked unless it is initiated from your network. This means that probes from the outside to your network are not allowed, but you can safely browse the Internet and download files for example.
Content Filter	The NBG-417N blocks or allows access to web sites that you specify and blocks access to web sites with URLs that contain keywords that you specify. You can define time periods and days during which content filtering is enabled. You can also include or exclude particular computers on your network from content filtering. You can also subscribe to category-based content filtering that allows your NBG-417N to check web sites against an external database.
Bandwidth Management	You can efficiently manage traffic on your network by reserving bandwidth and giving priority to certain types of traffic and/or to particular computers.
Remote Management	This allows you to decide whether a service (HTTP or FTP traffic for example) from a computer on a network (LAN or WAN for example) can access the NBG-417N.
Wireless LAN Scheduler	You can schedule the times the Wireless LAN is enabled/disabled.
Time and Date	Get the current time and date from an external server when you turn on your NBG-417N. You can also set the time manually. These dates and times are then used in logs.
Port Forwarding	If you have a server (mail or web server for example) on your network, then use this feature to let people access it from the Internet.
DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)	Use this feature to have the NBG-417N assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to computers on your network.
Dynamic DNS Support	With Dynamic DNS (Domain Name System) support, you can use a fixed URL, www.zyxel.com for example, with a dynamic IP address. You must register for this service with a Dynamic DNS service provider.

Table 68 Firmware Features

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
IP Multicast	IP Multicast is used to send traffic to a specific group of computers. The NBG-417N supports versions 1 and 2 of IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) used to join multicast groups (see RFC 2236).
Logging	Use logs for troubleshooting. You can view logs in the Web Configurator.
PPPoE	PPPoE mimics a dial-up Internet access connection.
PPTP Encapsulation	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) enables secure transfer of data through a Virtual Private Network (VPN). The NBG-417N supports one PPTP connection at a time.
Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)	The NBG-417N can communicate with other UPnP enabled devices in a network.

A

IP Addresses and Subnetting

This appendix introduces IP addresses and subnet masks.

IP addresses identify individual devices on a network. Every networking device (including computers, servers, routers, printers, etc.) needs an IP address to communicate across the network. These networking devices are also known as hosts.

Subnet masks determine the maximum number of possible hosts on a network. You can also use subnet masks to divide one network into multiple sub-networks.

Introduction to IP Addresses

One part of the IP address is the network number, and the other part is the host ID. In the same way that houses on a street share a common street name, the hosts on a network share a common network number. Similarly, as each house has its own house number, each host on the network has its own unique identifying number - the host ID. Routers use the network number to send packets to the correct network, while the host ID determines to which host on the network the packets are delivered.

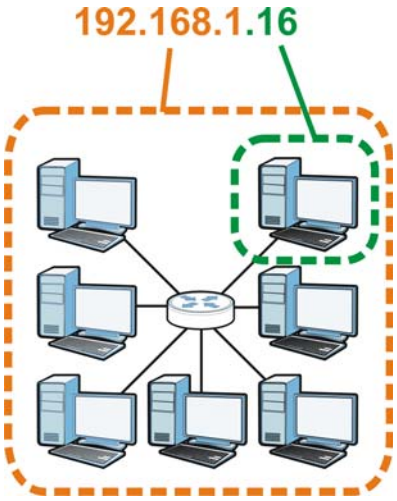
Structure

An IP address is made up of four parts, written in dotted decimal notation (for example, 192.168.1.1). Each of these four parts is known as an octet. An octet is an eight-digit binary number (for example 11000000, which is 192 in decimal notation).

Therefore, each octet has a possible range of 00000000 to 11111111 in binary, or 0 to 255 in decimal.

The following figure shows an example IP address in which the first three octets (192.168.1) are the network number, and the fourth octet (16) is the host ID.

Figure 115 Network Number and Host ID



How much of the IP address is the network number and how much is the host ID varies according to the subnet mask.

Subnet Masks

A subnet mask is used to determine which bits are part of the network number, and which bits are part of the host ID (using a logical AND operation). The term "subnet" is short for "sub-network".

A subnet mask has 32 bits. If a bit in the subnet mask is a "1" then the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the network number. If a bit in the subnet mask is "0" then the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the host ID.

The following example shows a subnet mask identifying the network number (in bold text) and host ID of an IP address (192.168.1.2 in decimal).

Table 69 IP Address Network Number and Host ID Example

	1ST OCTET: (192)	2ND OCTET: (168)	3RD OCTET: (1)	4TH OCTET (2)
IP Address (Binary)	11000000	10101000	00000001	00000010
Subnet Mask (Binary)	**11111111**	**11111111**	**11111111**	00000000
Network Number	**11000000**	**10101000**	**00000001**	
Host ID				00000010

By convention, subnet masks always consist of a continuous sequence of ones beginning from the leftmost bit of the mask, followed by a continuous sequence of zeros, for a total number of 32 bits.

Subnet masks can be referred to by the size of the network number part (the bits with a "1" value). For example, an "8-bit mask" means that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones and the remaining 24 bits are zeroes.

Subnet masks are expressed in dotted decimal notation just like IP addresses. The following examples show the binary and decimal notation for 8-bit, 16-bit, 24-bit and 29-bit subnet masks.

Table 70 Subnet Masks

	BINARY				DECIMAL
	1ST OCTET	2ND OCTET	3RD OCTET	4TH OCTET	
8-bit mask	11111111	00000000	00000000	00000000	255.0.0.0
16-bit mask	11111111	11111111	00000000	00000000	255.255.0.0
24-bit mask	11111111	11111111	11111111	00000000	255.255.255.0
29-bit mask	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111000	255.255.255.248

Network Size

The size of the network number determines the maximum number of possible hosts you can have on your network. The larger the number of network number bits, the smaller the number of remaining host ID bits.

An IP address with host IDs of all zeros is the IP address of the network (192.168.1.0 with a 24-bit subnet mask, for example). An IP address with host IDs of all ones is the broadcast address for that network (192.168.1.255 with a 24-bit subnet mask, for example).

As these two IP addresses cannot be used for individual hosts, calculate the maximum number of possible hosts in a network as follows:

Table 71 Maximum Host Numbers

SUBNET MASK		HOST ID SIZE		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF HOSTS
8 bits	255.0.0.0	24 bits	$2^{24} - 2$	16777214
16 bits	255.255.0.0	16 bits	$2^{16} - 2$	65534
24 bits	255.255.255.0	8 bits	$2^{8} - 2$	254
29 bits	255.255.255.248	3 bits	$2^{3} - 2$	6

Notation

Since the mask is always a continuous number of ones beginning from the left, followed by a continuous number of zeros for the remainder of the 32 bit mask, you can simply specify the number of ones instead of writing the value of each octet. This is usually specified by writing a "/" followed by the number of bits in the mask after the address.

For example, 192.1.1.0 /25 is equivalent to saying 192.1.1.0 with subnet mask 255.255.255.128.

The following table shows some possible subnet masks using both notations.

Table 72 Alternative Subnet Mask Notation

SUBNET MASK	ALTERNATIVE NOTATION	LAST OCTET (BINARY)	LAST OCTET (DECIMAL)
255.255.255.0	/24	0000 0000	0
255.255.255.128	/25	1000 0000	128
255.255.255.192	/26	1100 0000	192

Table 72 Alternative Subnet Mask Notation (continued)

SUBNET MASK	ALTERNATIVE NOTATION	LAST OCTET (BINARY)	LAST OCTET (DECIMAL)
255.255.255.224	/27	1110 0000	224
255.255.255.240	/28	1111 0000	240
255.255.255.248	/29	1111 1000	248
255.255.255.252	/30	1111 1100	252

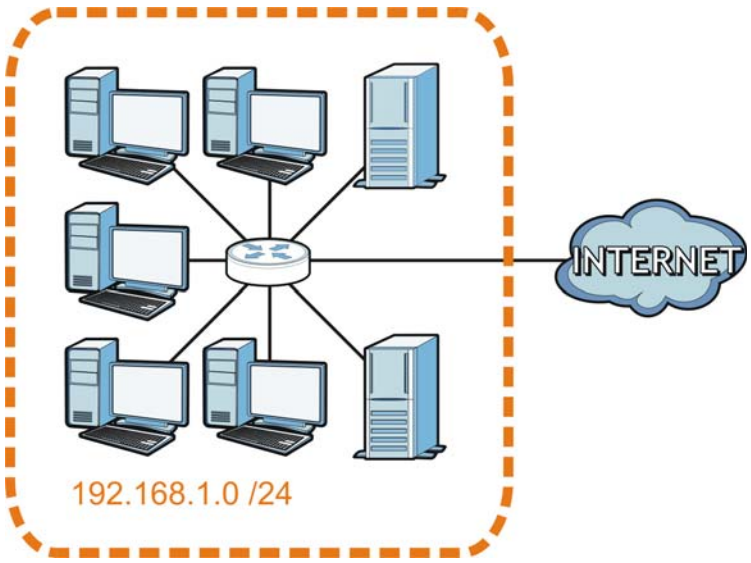
Subnetting

You can use subnetting to divide one network into multiple sub-networks. In the following example a network administrator creates two sub-networks to isolate a group of servers from the rest of the company network for security reasons.

In this example, the company network address is 192.168.1.0. The first three octets of the address (192.168.1) are the network number, and the remaining octet is the host ID, allowing a maximum of 2^8 – 2 or 254 possible hosts.

The following figure shows the company network before subnetting.

Figure 116 Subnetting Example: Before Subnetting

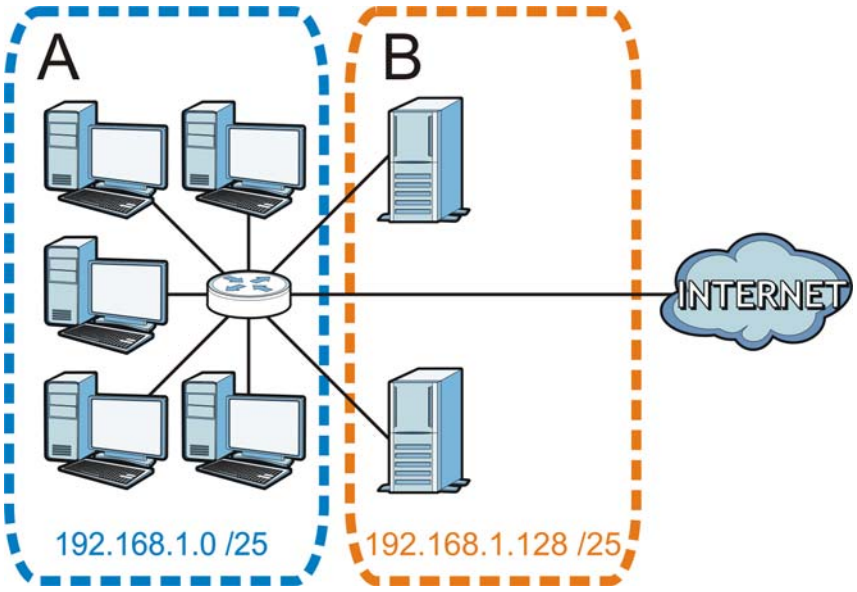


You can "borrow" one of the host ID bits to divide the network 192.168.1.0 into two separate sub-networks. The subnet mask is now 25 bits (255.255.255.128 or /25).

The "borrowed" host ID bit can have a value of either 0 or 1, allowing two subnets; 192.168.1.0 /25 and 192.168.1.128 /25.

The following figure shows the company network after subnetting. There are now two sub-networks, **A** and **B**.

Figure 117 Subnetting Example: After Subnetting



In a 25-bit subnet the host ID has 7 bits, so each sub-network has a maximum of 2^7 – 2 or 126 possible hosts (a host ID of all zeroes is the subnet's address itself, all ones is the subnet's broadcast address).

192.168.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128 is subnet **A** itself, and 192.168.1.127 with mask 255.255.255.128 is its broadcast address. Therefore, the lowest IP address that can be assigned to an actual host for subnet **A** is 192.168.1.1 and the highest is 192.168.1.126.

Similarly, the host ID range for subnet **B** is 192.168.1.129 to 192.168.1.254.

Example: Four Subnets

The previous example illustrated using a 25-bit subnet mask to divide a 24-bit address into two subnets. Similarly, to divide a 24-bit address into four subnets, you need to "borrow" two host ID bits to give four possible combinations (00, 01, 10 and 11). The subnet mask is 26 bits (11111111.11111111.11111111.**11**000000) or 255.255.255.192.

Each subnet contains 6 host ID bits, giving 2^6 - 2 or 62 hosts for each subnet (a host ID of all zeroes is the subnet itself, all ones is the subnet's broadcast address).

Table 73 Subnet 1

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address (Decimal)	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**00**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000

Table 73 Subnet 1 (continued)

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.0	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.1	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.63	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.62	

Table 74 Subnet 2

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	64
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**01**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.64	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.65	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.127	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.126	

Table 75 Subnet 3

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	128
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**10**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.128	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.129	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.191	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.190	

Table 76 Subnet 4

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	192
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**11**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.192	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.193	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.255	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.254	

Example: Eight Subnets

Similarly, use a 27-bit mask to create eight subnets (000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110 and 111).

The following table shows IP address last octet values for each subnet.

Table 77 Eight Subnets

SUBNET	SUBNET ADDRESS	FIRST ADDRESS	LAST ADDRESS	BROADCAST ADDRESS
1	0	1	30	31
2	32	33	62	63
3	64	65	94	95
4	96	97	126	127
5	128	129	158	159
6	160	161	190	191
7	192	193	222	223
8	224	225	254	255

Subnet Planning

The following table is a summary for subnet planning on a network with a 24-bit network number.

Table 78 24-bit Network Number Subnet Planning

NO. "BORROWED" HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
1	255.255.255.128 (/25)	2	126
2	255.255.255.192 (/26)	4	62
3	255.255.255.224 (/27)	8	30
4	255.255.255.240 (/28)	16	14
5	255.255.255.248 (/29)	32	6
6	255.255.255.252 (/30)	64	2
7	255.255.255.254 (/31)	128	1

The following table is a summary for subnet planning on a network with a 16-bit network number.

Table 79 16-bit Network Number Subnet Planning

NO. "BORROWED" HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
1	255.255.128.0 (/17)	2	32766
2	255.255.192.0 (/18)	4	16382
3	255.255.224.0 (/19)	8	8190
4	255.255.240.0 (/20)	16	4094
5	255.255.248.0 (/21)	32	2046
6	255.255.252.0 (/22)	64	1022
7	255.255.254.0 (/23)	128	510
8	255.255.255.0 (/24)	256	254
9	255.255.255.128 (/25)	512	126
10	255.255.255.192 (/26)	1024	62
11	255.255.255.224 (/27)	2048	30
12	255.255.255.240 (/28)	4096	14

Table 79 16-bit Network Number Subnet Planning (continued)

NO. "BORROWED" HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
13	255.255.255.248 (/29)	8192	6
14	255.255.255.252 (/30)	16384	2
15	255.255.255.254 (/31)	32768	1

Configuring IP Addresses

Where you obtain your network number depends on your particular situation. If the ISP or your network administrator assigns you a block of registered IP addresses, follow their instructions in selecting the IP addresses and the subnet mask.

If the ISP did not explicitly give you an IP network number, then most likely you have a single user account and the ISP will assign you a dynamic IP address when the connection is established. If this is the case, it is recommended that you select a network number from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.0. The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) reserved this block of addresses specifically for private use; please do not use any other number unless you are told otherwise. You must also enable Network Address Translation (NAT) on the NBG-417N.

Once you have decided on the network number, pick an IP address for your NBG-417N that is easy to remember (for instance, 192.168.1.1) but make sure that no other device on your network is using that IP address.

The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your NBG-417N will compute the subnet mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You don't need to change the subnet mask computed by the NBG-417N unless you are instructed to do otherwise.

Private IP Addresses

Every machine on the Internet must have a unique address. If your networks are isolated from the Internet (running only between two branch offices, for example) you can assign any IP addresses to the hosts without problems. However, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of IP addresses specifically for private networks:

- 10.0.0.0 — 10.255.255.255
- 172.16.0.0 — 172.31.255.255
- 192.168.0.0 — 192.168.255.255

You can obtain your IP address from the IANA, from an ISP, or it can be assigned from a private network. If you belong to a small organization and your Internet access is through an ISP, the ISP can provide you with the Internet addresses for your local networks. On the other hand, if you are part of a much larger organization, you should consult your network administrator for the appropriate IP addresses.

Regardless of your particular situation, do not create an arbitrary IP address; always follow the guidelines above. For more information on address assignment, please refer to RFC 1597, Address Allocation for Private Internets and RFC 1466, Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space.

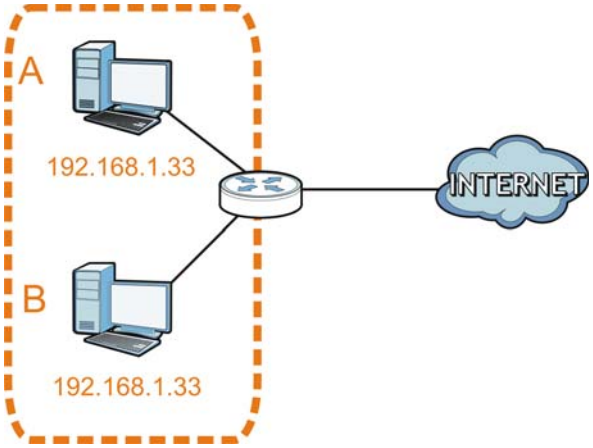
IP Address Conflicts

Each device on a network must have a unique IP address. Devices with duplicate IP addresses on the same network will not be able to access the Internet or other resources. The devices may also be unreachable through the network.

Conflicting Computer IP Addresses Example

More than one device can not use the same IP address. In the following example computer **A** has a static (or fixed) IP address that is the same as the IP address that a DHCP server assigns to computer **B** which is a DHCP client. Neither can access the Internet. This problem can be solved by assigning a different static IP address to computer **A** or setting computer **A** to obtain an IP address automatically.

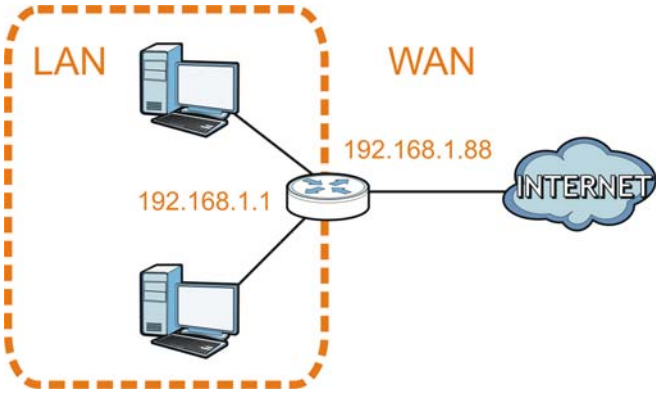
Figure 118 Conflicting Computer IP Addresses Example



Conflicting Router IP Addresses Example

Since a router connects different networks, it must have interfaces using different network numbers. For example, if a router is set between a LAN and the Internet (WAN), the router's LAN and WAN addresses must be on different subnets. In the following example, the LAN and WAN are on the same subnet. The LAN computers cannot access the Internet because the router cannot route between networks.

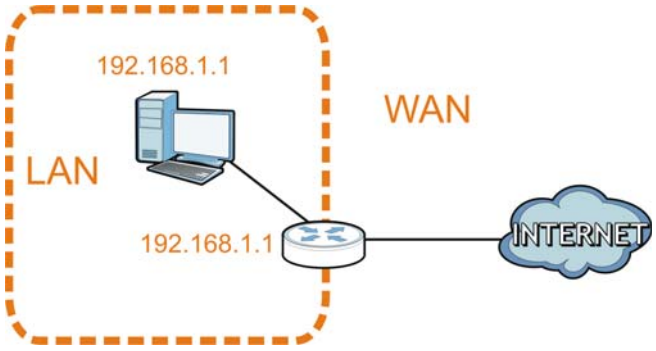
Figure 119 Conflicting Router IP Addresses Example



Conflicting Computer and Router IP Addresses Example

More than one device can not use the same IP address. In the following example, the computer and the router's LAN port both use 192.168.1.1 as the IP address. The computer cannot access the Internet. This problem can be solved by assigning a different IP address to the computer or the router's LAN port.

Figure 120 Conflicting Computer and Router IP Addresses Example



B

Pop-up Windows, JavaScripts and Java Permissions

In order to use the web configurator you need to allow:

- Web browser pop-up windows from your device.
- JavaScripts (enabled by default).
- Java permissions (enabled by default).

Note: The screens used below belong to Internet Explorer version 6, 7 and 8. Screens for other Internet Explorer versions may vary.

Internet Explorer Pop-up Blockers

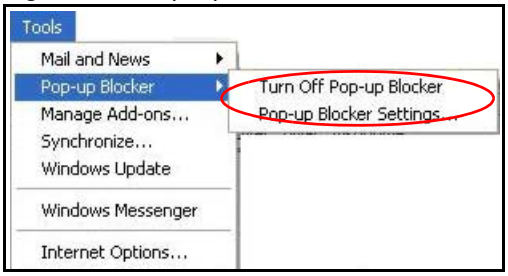
You may have to disable pop-up blocking to log into your device.

Either disable pop-up blocking (enabled by default in Windows XP SP (Service Pack) 2) or allow pop-up blocking and create an exception for your device's IP address.

Disable Pop-up Blockers

1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Pop-up Blocker** and then select **Turn Off Pop-up Blocker**.

Figure 121 Pop-up Blocker

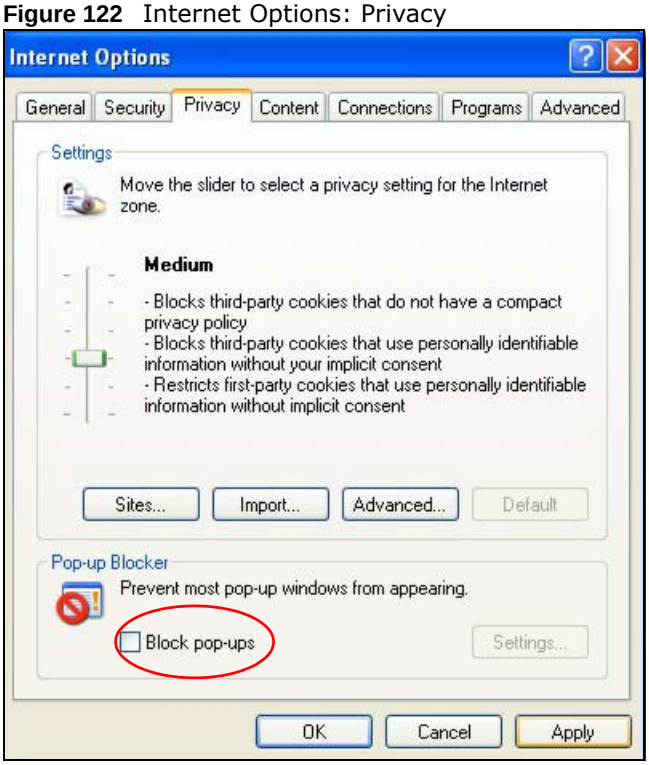


You can also check if pop-up blocking is disabled in the **Pop-up Blocker** section in the **Privacy** tab.

1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Internet Options**, **Privacy**.

2 Clear the **Block pop-ups** check box in the **Pop-up Blocker** section of the screen. This disables any web pop-up blockers you may have enabled.

Figure 122 Internet Options: Privacy



3 Click **Apply** to save this setting.

Enable Pop-up Blockers with Exceptions

Alternatively, if you only want to allow pop-up windows from your device, see the following steps.

1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Privacy** tab.

2 Select **Settings...**to open the **Pop-up Blocker Settings** screen.

Figure 123 Internet Options: Privacy

3 Type the IP address of your device (the web page that you do not want to have blocked) with the prefix "http://". For example, http://192.168.167.1.

4 Click **Add** to move the IP address to the list of **Allowed sites**.

Figure 124 Pop-up Blocker Settings

Pop-up Blocker Settings
Exceptions
Pop-ups are currently blocked. You can allow pop-ups from specific Web sites by adding the site to the list below.
Address of Web site to allow:
http://192.168.1.1
Add
Allowed sites:
Remove
Remove All
Notifications and Filter Level
Play a sound when a pop-up is blocked.
Show Information Bar when a pop-up is blocked.
Filter Level:
Medium: Block most automatic pop-ups
Pop-up Blocker FAQ
Close

5 Click **Close** to return to the **Privacy** screen.

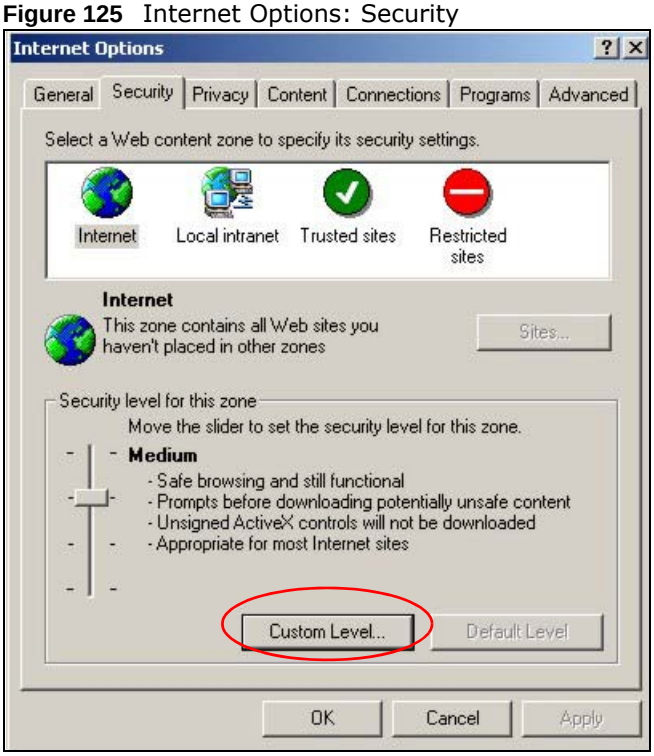
6 Click **Apply** to save this setting.

JavaScripts

If pages of the web configurator do not display properly in Internet Explorer, check that JavaScripts are allowed.

1 In Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.

Figure 125 Internet Options: Security



2 Click the **Custom Level...** button.

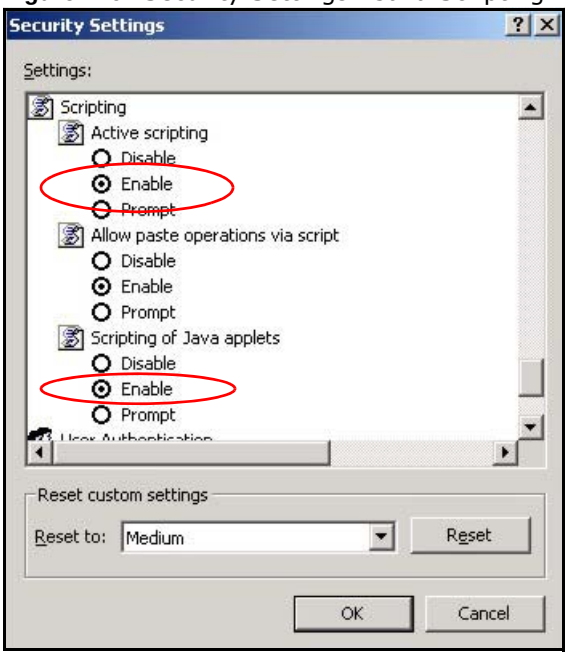
3 Scroll down to **Scripting**.

4 Under **Active scripting** make sure that **Enable** is selected (the default).

5 Under **Scripting of Java applets** make sure that **Enable** is selected (the default).

6 Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 126 Security Settings - Java Scripting



Java Permissions

1 From Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.

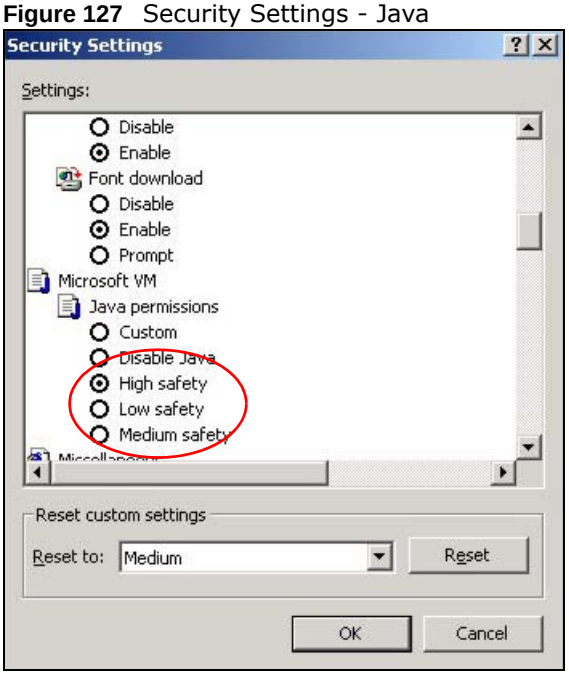
2 Click the **Custom Level...** button.

3 Scroll down to **Microsoft VM**.

4 Under **Java permissions** make sure that a safety level is selected.

5 Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 127 Security Settings - Java



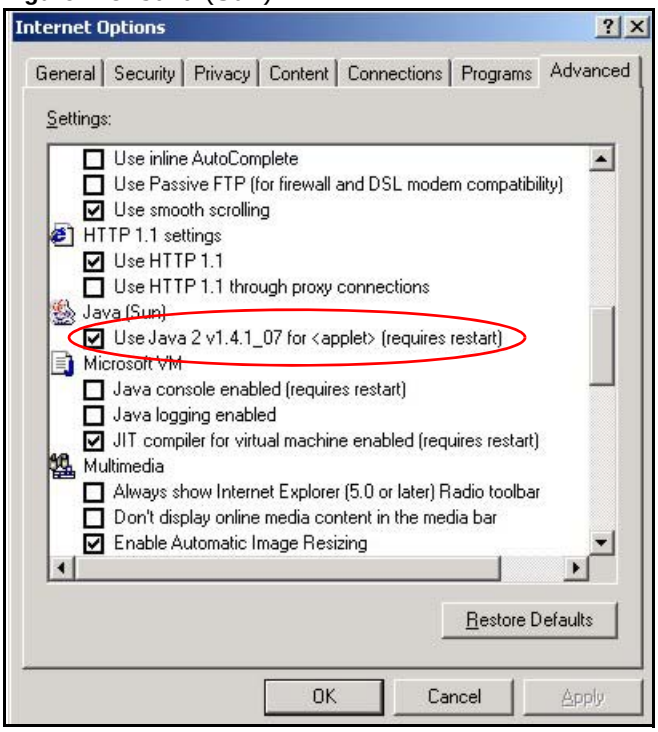
JAVA (Sun)

1 From Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Advanced** tab.

2 Make sure that **Use Java 2 for <applet>** under **Java (Sun)** is selected.

3 Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 128 Java (Sun)

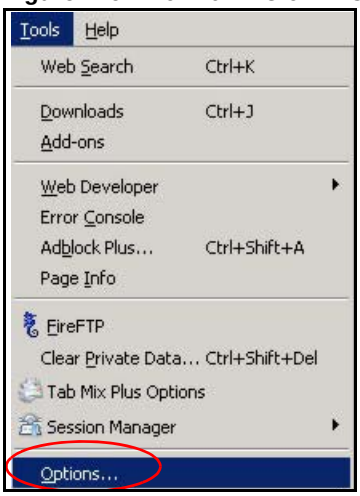


Mozilla Firefox

Mozilla Firefox 2.0 screens are used here. Screens for other versions may vary slightly. The steps below apply to Mozilla Firefox 3.0 as well.

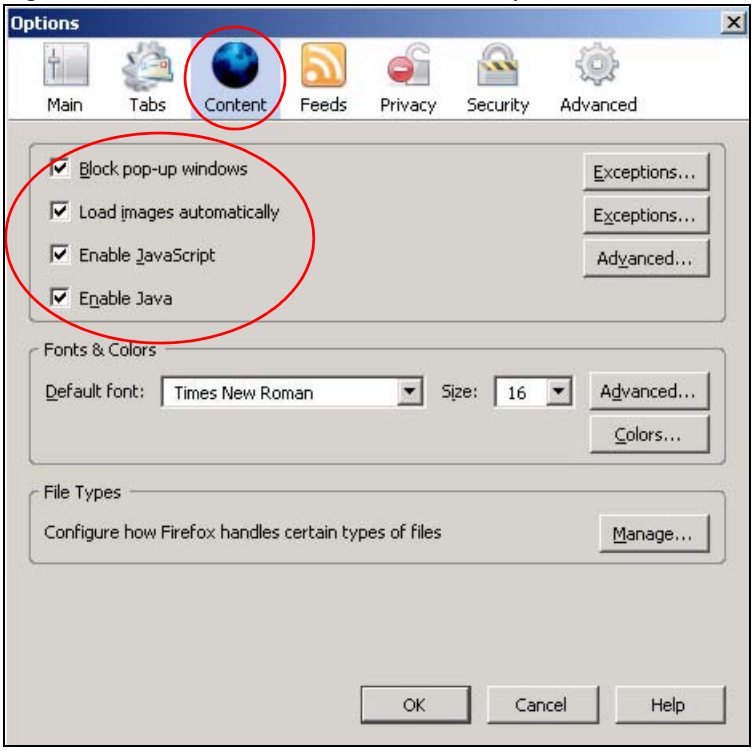
You can enable Java, Javascripts and pop-ups in one screen. Click **Tools,** then click **Options** in the screen that appears.

Figure 129 Mozilla Firefox: TOOLS > Options



Click **Content** to show the screen below. Select the check boxes as shown in the following screen.

Figure 130 Mozilla Firefox Content Security



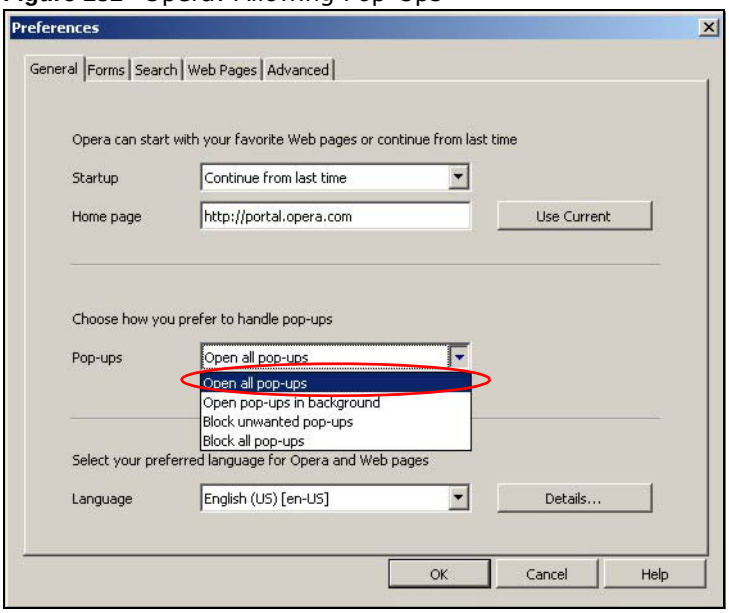
Opera

Opera 10 screens are used here. Screens for other versions may vary slightly.

Allowing Pop-Ups

From Opera, click **Tools**, then **Preferences**. In the **General** tab, go to **Choose how you prefer to handle pop-ups** and select **Open all pop-ups**.

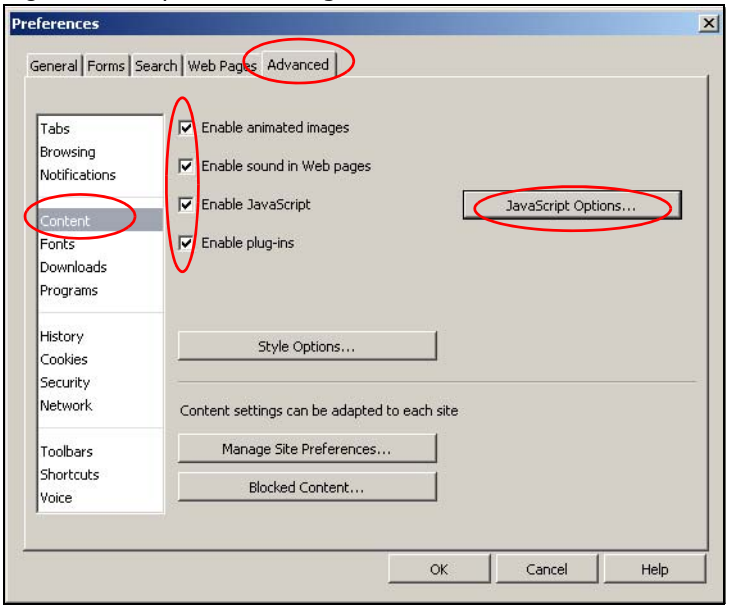
Figure 131 Opera: Allowing Pop-Ups



Enabling Java

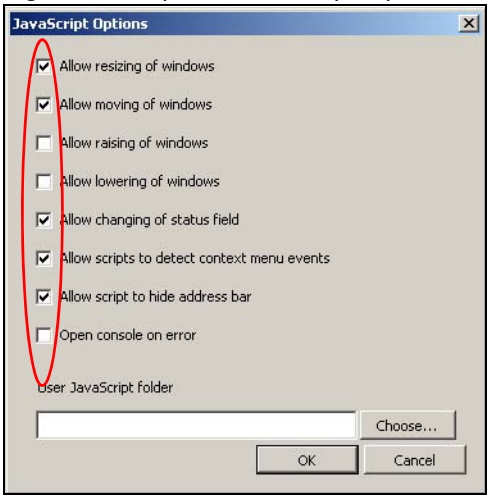
From Opera, click **Tools**, then **Preferences**. In the **Advanced** tab, select **Content** from the left-side menu. Select the check boxes as shown in the following screen.

Figure 132 Opera: Enabling Java



To customize JavaScript behavior in the Opera browser, click **JavaScript Options**.

Figure 133 Opera: JavaScript Options



Select the items you want Opera's JavaScript to apply.

C

Setting Up Your Computer's IP Address

Note: Your specific NBG-417N may not support all of the operating systems described in this appendix. See the product specifications for more information about which operating systems are supported.

This appendix shows you how to configure the IP settings on your computer in order for it to be able to communicate with the other devices on your network. Windows Vista/XP/2000, Mac OS 9/OS X, and all versions of UNIX/LINUX include the software components you need to use TCP/IP on your computer.

If you manually assign IP information instead of using a dynamic IP, make sure that your network's computers have IP addresses that place them in the same subnet.

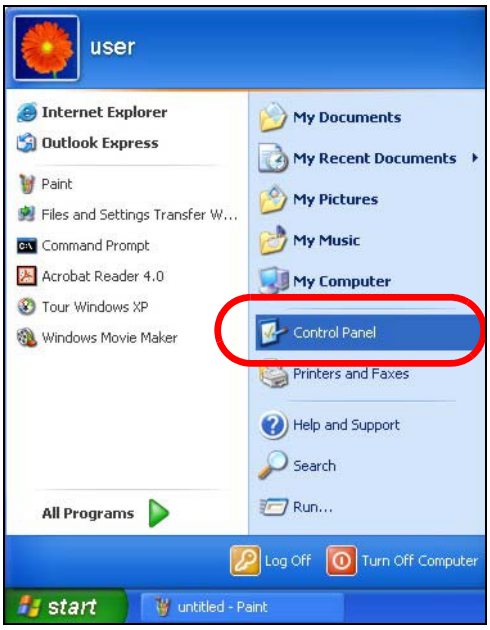
In this appendix, you can set up an IP address for:

- Windows XP/NT/2000 on page 201
- Windows Vista on page 205
- Windows 7 on page 209
- Mac OS X: 10.3 and 10.4 on page 213
- Mac OS X: 10.5 and 10.6 on page 216
- Linux: Ubuntu 8 (GNOME) on page 219
- Linux: openSUSE 10.3 (KDE) on page 223

Windows XP/NT/2000

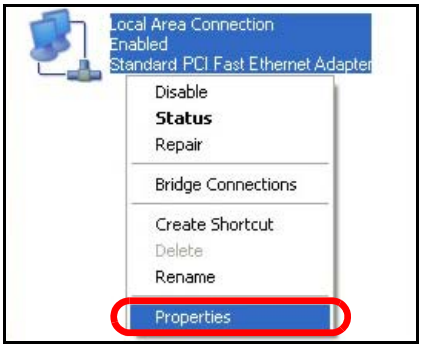
The following example uses the default Windows XP display theme but can also apply to Windows 2000 and Windows NT.

1 Click **Start** > **Control Panel**.

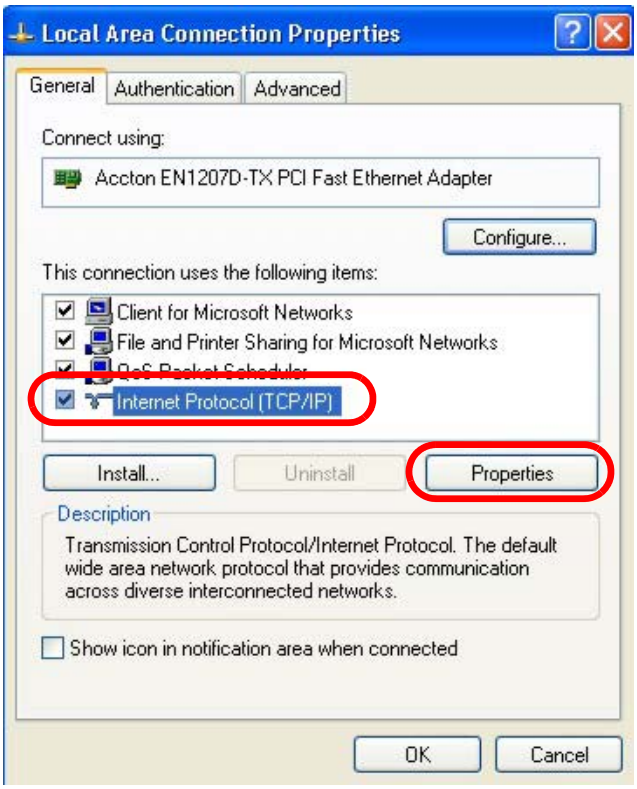


2 In the **Control Panel**, click the **Network Connections** icon.

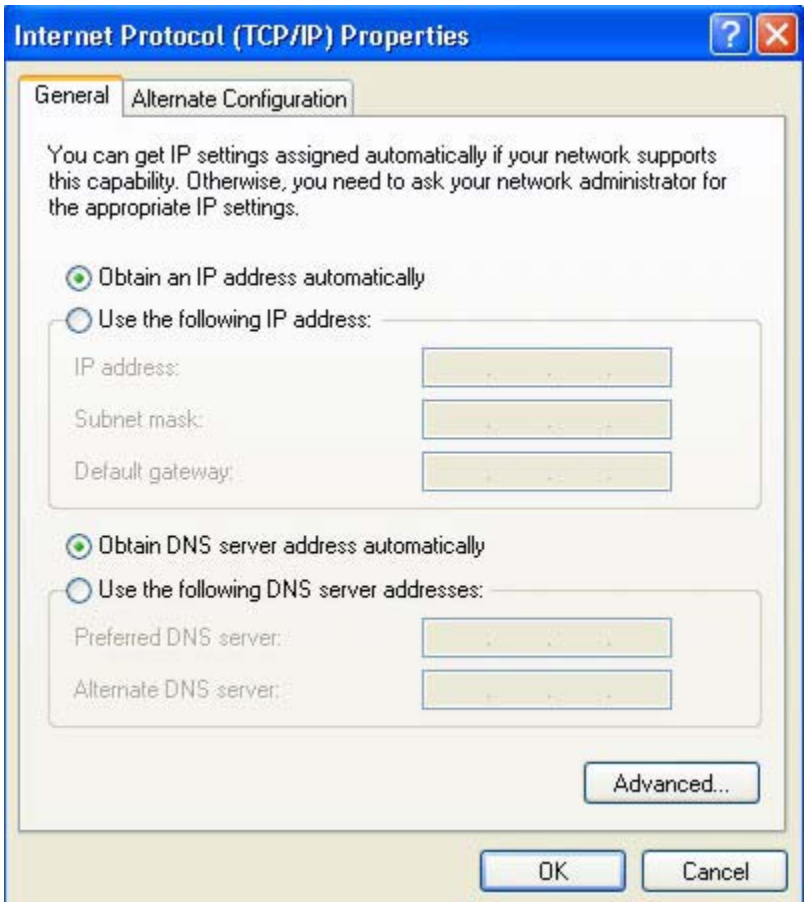
3 Right-click **Local Area Connection** and then select **Properties**.



4 On the **General** tab, select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and then click **Properties**.



5 The **Internet Protocol TCP/IP Properties** window opens.


Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
Alternate Configuration
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

6 Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** if your network administrator or ISP assigns your IP address dynamically.

Select **Use the following IP Address** and fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default gateway** fields if you have a static IP address that was assigned to you by your network administrator or ISP. You may also have to enter a **Preferred DNS server** and an **Alternate DNS server,** if that information was provided.

7 Click **OK** to close the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window.

8 Click **OK** to close the **Local Area Connection Properties** window.

Verifying Settings

1 Click **Start** > **All Programs** > **Accessories** > **Command Prompt**.

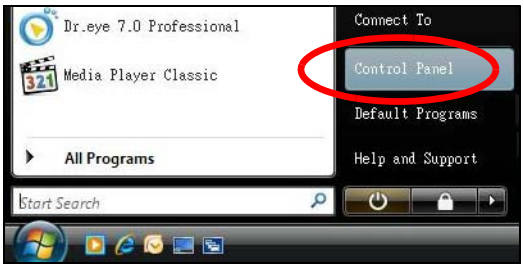
2 In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press [ENTER].

You can also go to **Start > Control Panel > Network Connections**, right-click a network connection, click **Status** and then click the **Support** tab to view your IP address and connection information.

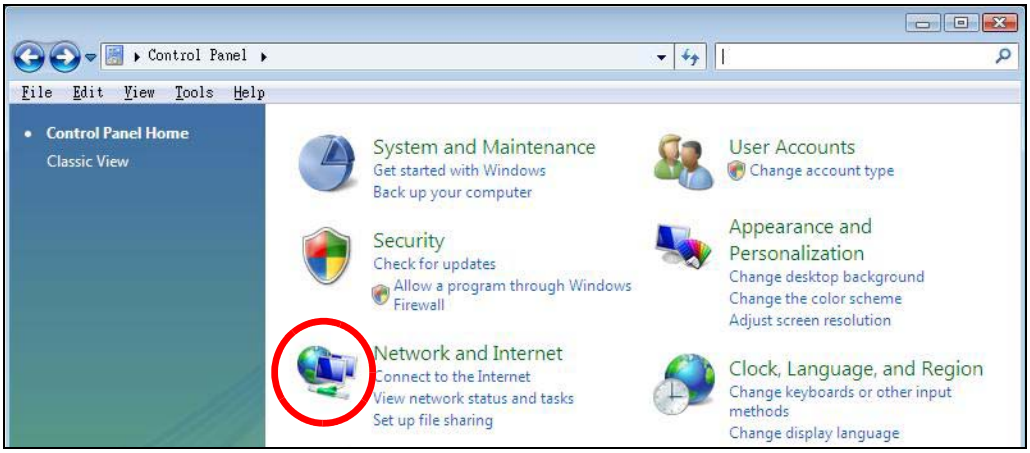
Windows Vista

This section shows screens from Windows Vista Professional.

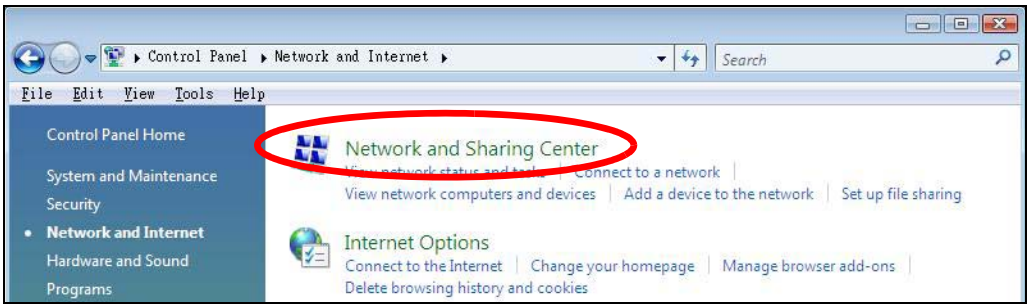
1 Click **Start** > **Control Panel**.



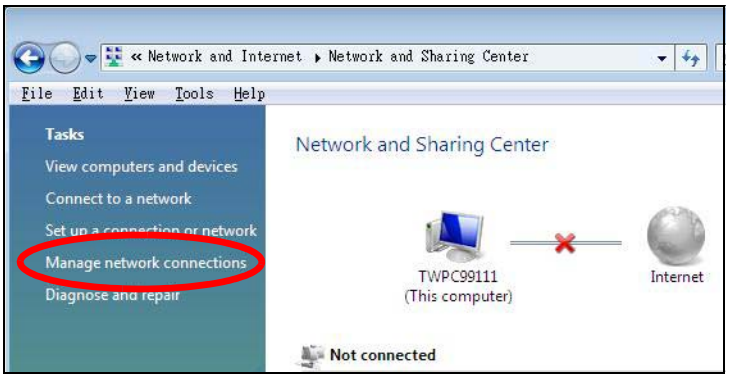
2 In the **Control Panel**, click the **Network and Internet** icon.



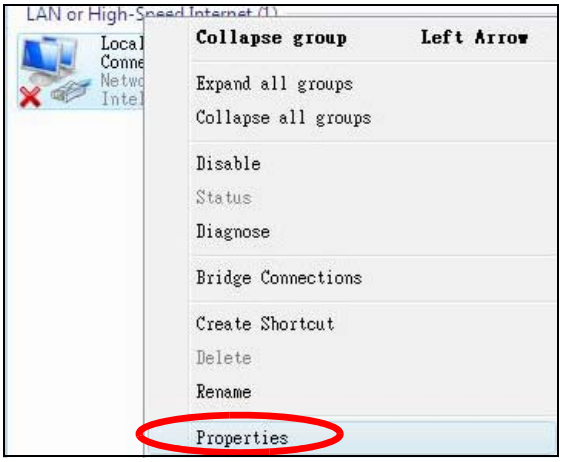
3 Click the **Network and Sharing Center** icon.



4 Click **Manage network connections**.

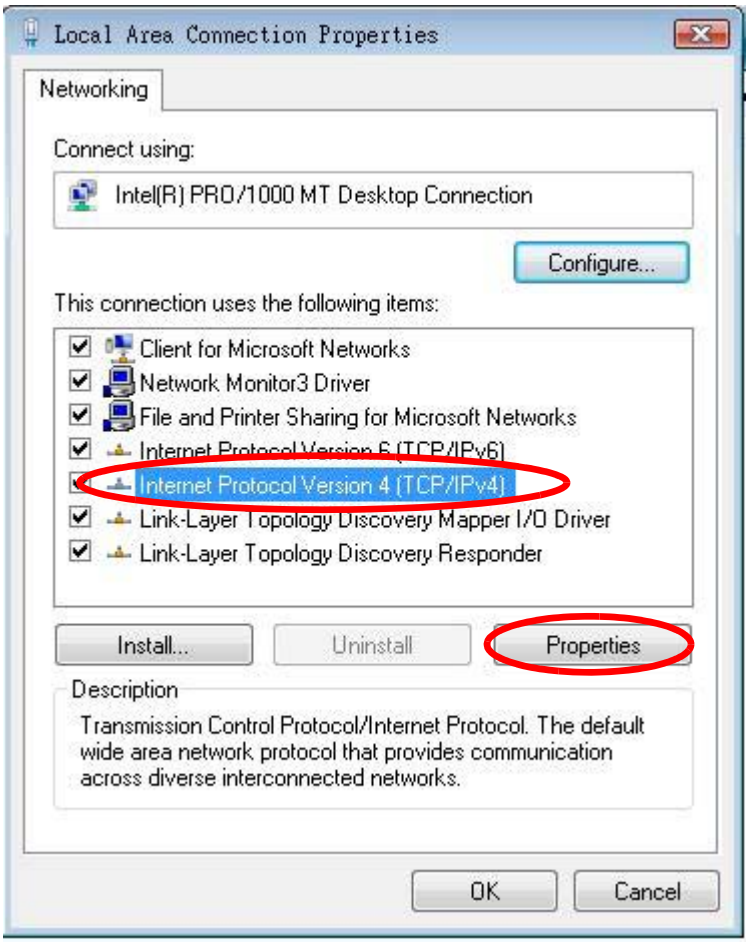


5 Right-click **Local Area Connection** and then select **Properties**.



Note: During this procedure, click **Continue** whenever Windows displays a screen saying that it needs your permission to continue.

6 Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** and then select **Properties**.



7 The **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties** window opens.

Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties
General
Alternate Configuration
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

8 Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** if your network administrator or ISP assigns your IP address dynamically.

Select **Use the following IP Address** and fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default gateway** fields if you have a static IP address that was assigned to you by your network administrator or ISP. You may also have to enter a **Preferred DNS server** and an **Alternate DNS server,** if that information was provided.Click **Advanced**.

9 Click **OK** to close the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window.

10 Click **OK** to close the **Local Area Connection Properties** window.

Verifying Settings

1 Click **Start** > **All Programs** > **Accessories** > **Command Prompt**.

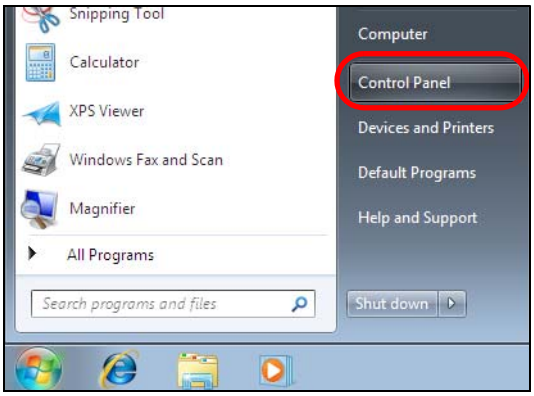
2 In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press [ENTER].

You can also go to **Start > Control Panel > Network Connections**, right-click a network connection, click **Status** and then click the **Support** tab to view your IP address and connection information.

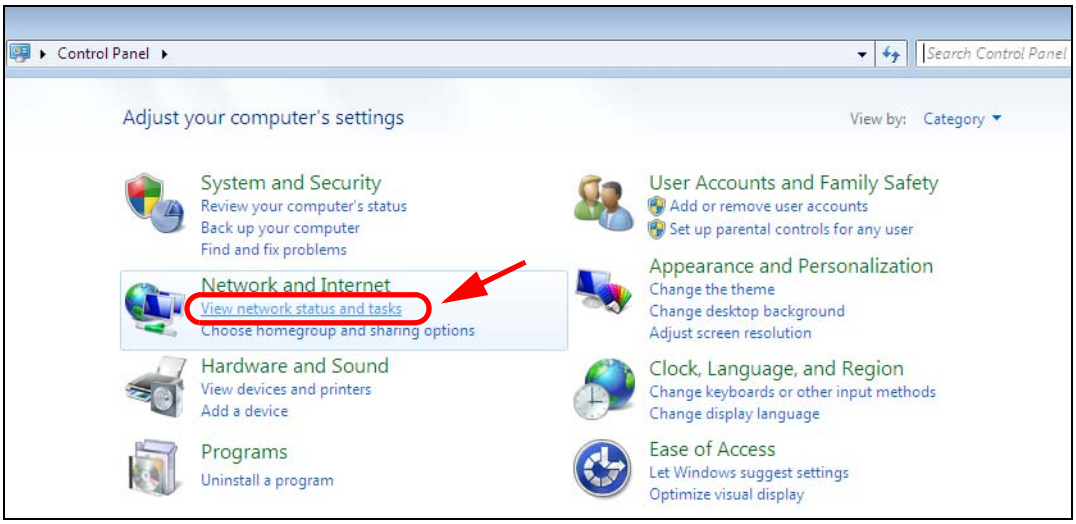
Windows 7

This section shows screens from Windows 7 Enterprise.

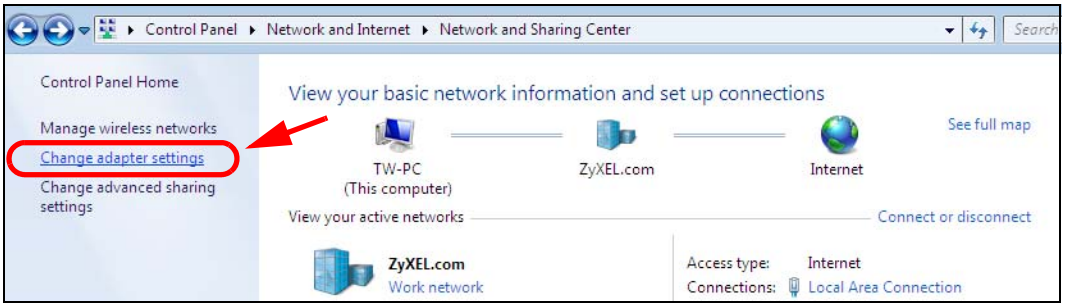
1 Click **Start** > **Control Panel**.



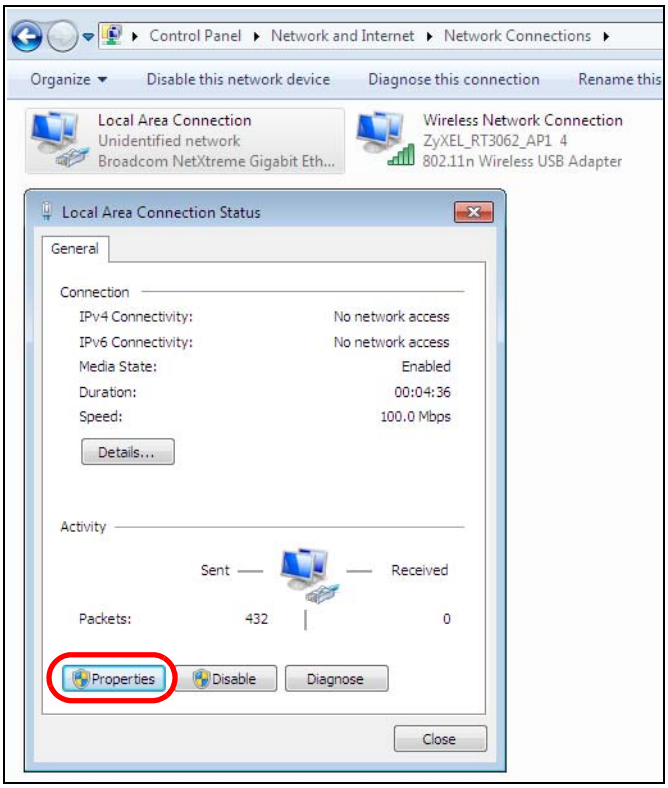
2 In the **Control Panel**, click **View network status and tasks** under the **Network and Internet** category.



3 Click **Change adapter settings**.

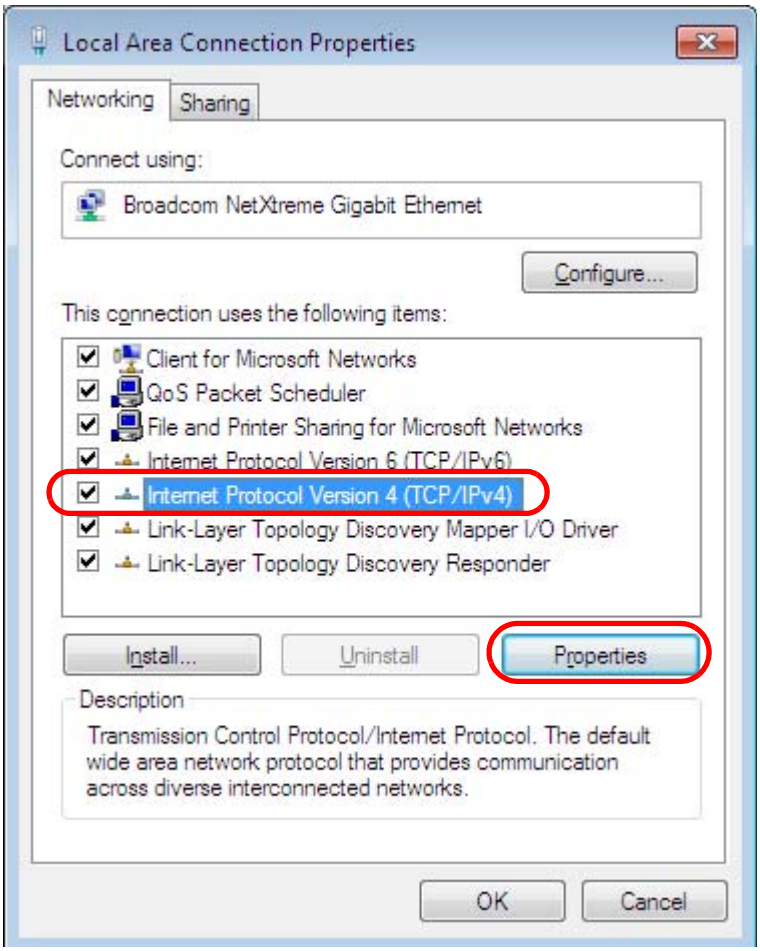


4 Double click **Local Area Connection** and then select **Properties**.

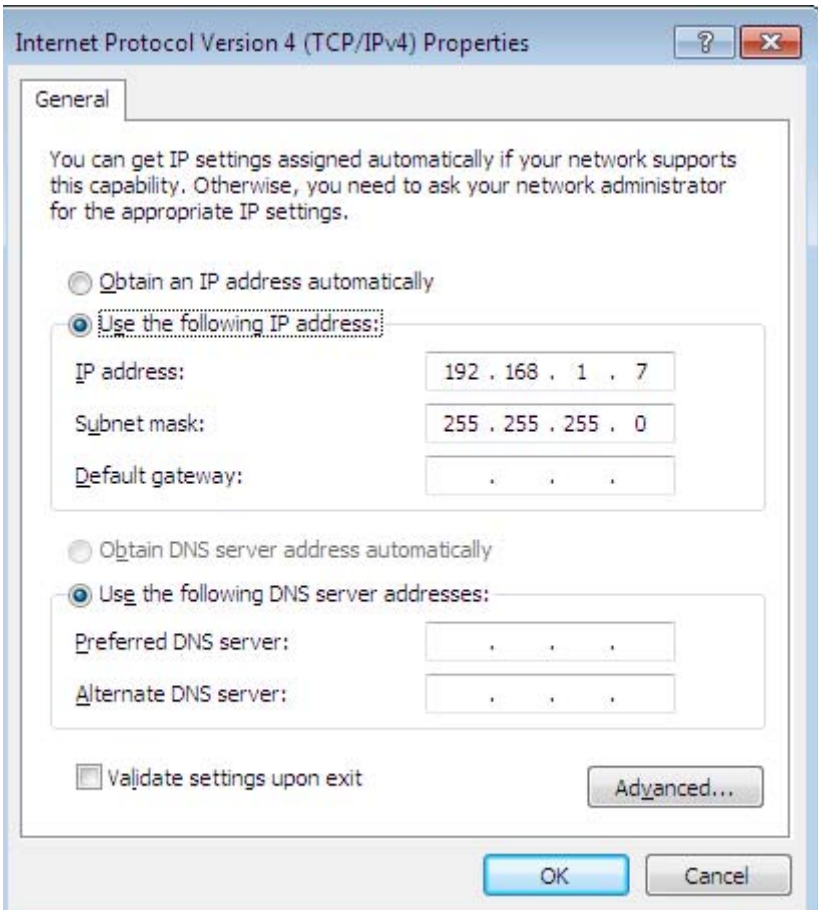


Note: During this procedure, click **Continue** whenever Windows displays a screen saying that it needs your permission to continue.

5 Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** and then select **Properties**.



6 The **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties** window opens.


Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties
General
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
192 . 168 . 1 . 7
Subnet mask:
255 . 255 . 255 . 0
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Validate settings upon exit
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

7 Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** if your network administrator or ISP assigns your IP address dynamically.

Select **Use the following IP Address** and fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default gateway** fields if you have a static IP address that was assigned to you by your network administrator or ISP. You may also have to enter a **Preferred DNS server** and an **Alternate DNS server,** if that information was provided. Click **Advanced** if you want to configure advanced settings for IP, DNS and WINS.

8 Click **OK** to close the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window.

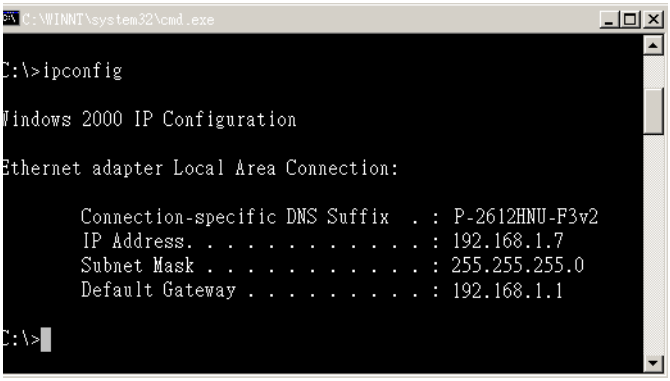
9 Click **OK** to close the **Local Area Connection Properties** window.

Verifying Settings

1 Click **Start** > **All Programs** > **Accessories** > **Command Prompt**.

2 In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press [ENTER].

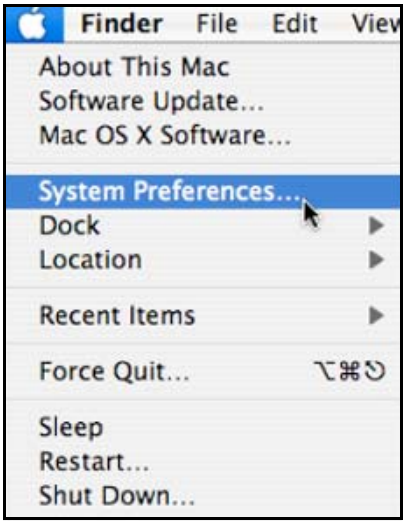
3 The IP settings are displayed as follows.


C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>ipconfig
Windows 2000 IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : P-2612HNU-F3v2
IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.7
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
C:\>

Mac OS X: 10.3 and 10.4

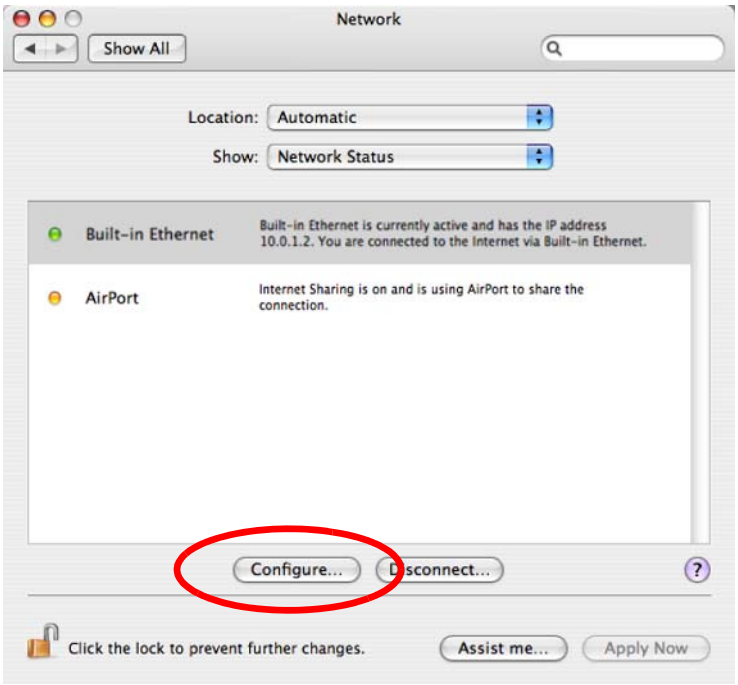
The screens in this section are from Mac OS X 10.4 but can also apply to 10.3.

1 Click **Apple** > **System Preferences**.

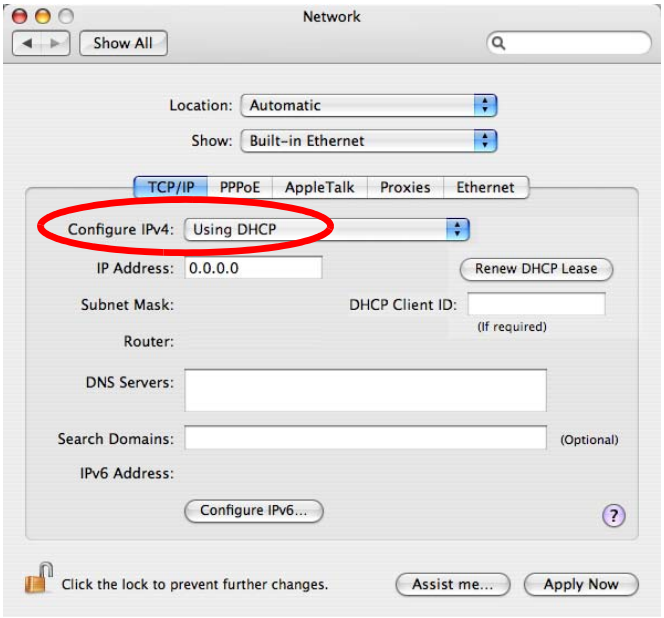


2 In the **System Preferences** window, click the **Network** icon.

3 When the **Network** preferences pane opens, select **Built-in Ethernet** from the network connection type list, and then click **Configure.**

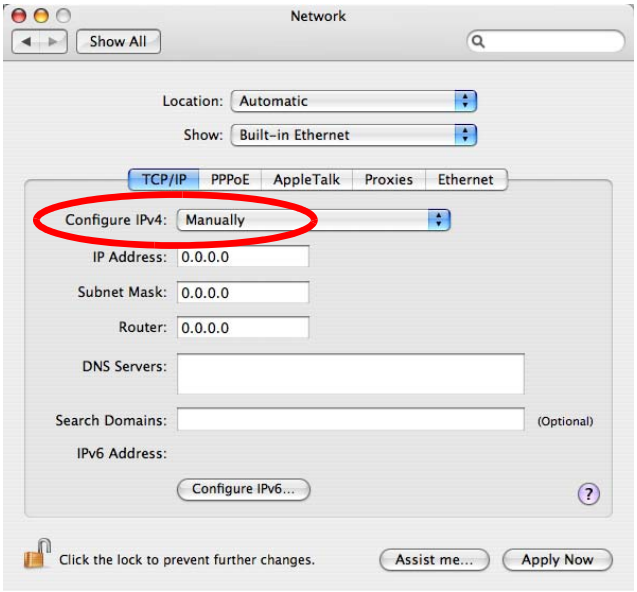

Network
Show All
Location: Automatic
Show: Network Status
Built-in Ethernet
Built-in Ethernet is currently active and has the IP address 10.0.1.2. You are connected to the Internet via Built-in Ethernet.
AirPort
Internet Sharing is on and is using AirPort to share the connection.
Configure...
Disconnect...
Click the lock to prevent further changes.
Assist me...
Apply Now

4 For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP** from the **Configure IPv4** list in the **TCP/IP** tab.



5 For statically assigned settings, do the following:

- From the **Configure IPv4** list, select **Manually**.
- In the **IP Address** field, type your IP address.
- In the **Subnet Mask** field, type your subnet mask.
- In the **Router** field, type the IP address of your device.

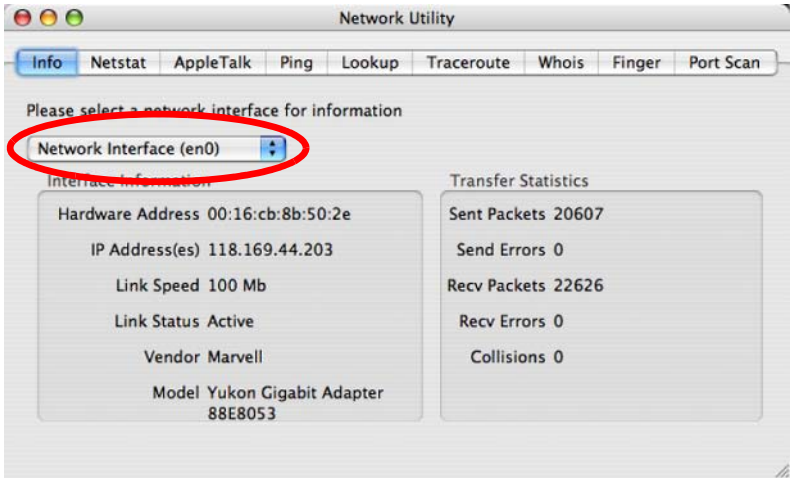


6 Click **Apply Now** and close the window.

Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties by clicking **Applications > Utilities > Network Utilities**, and then selecting the appropriate **Network Interface** from the **Info** tab.

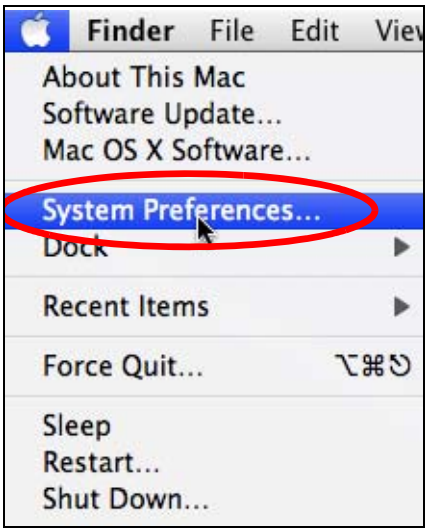
Figure 134 Mac OS X 10.4: Network Utility



Mac OS X: 10.5 and 10.6

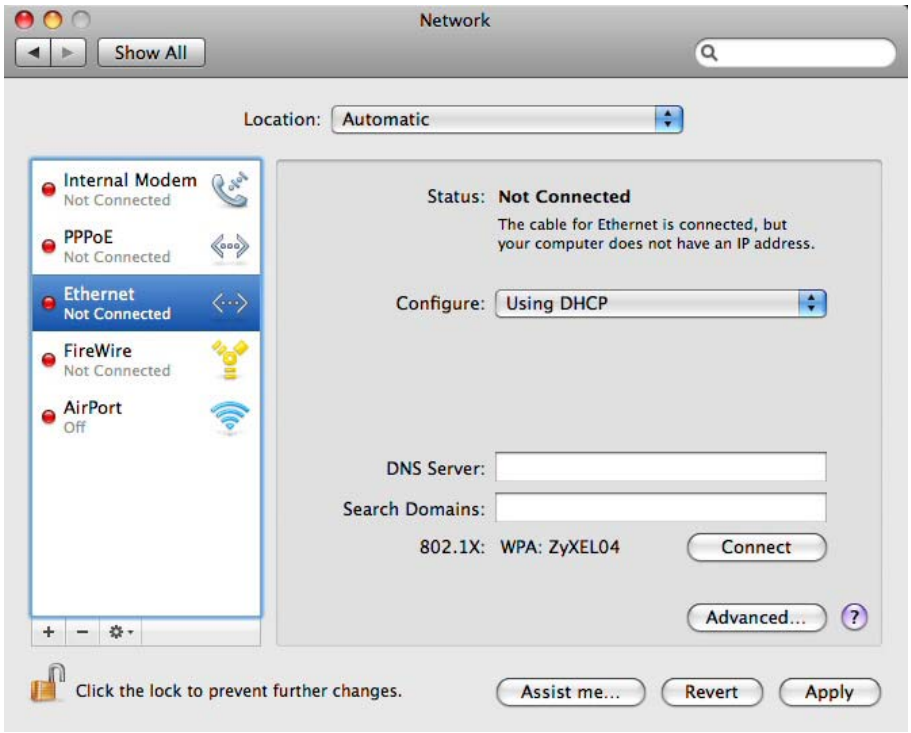
The screens in this section are from Mac OS X 10.5 but can also apply to 10.6.

1 Click **Apple** > **System Preferences**.



2 In **System Preferences**, click the **Network** icon.

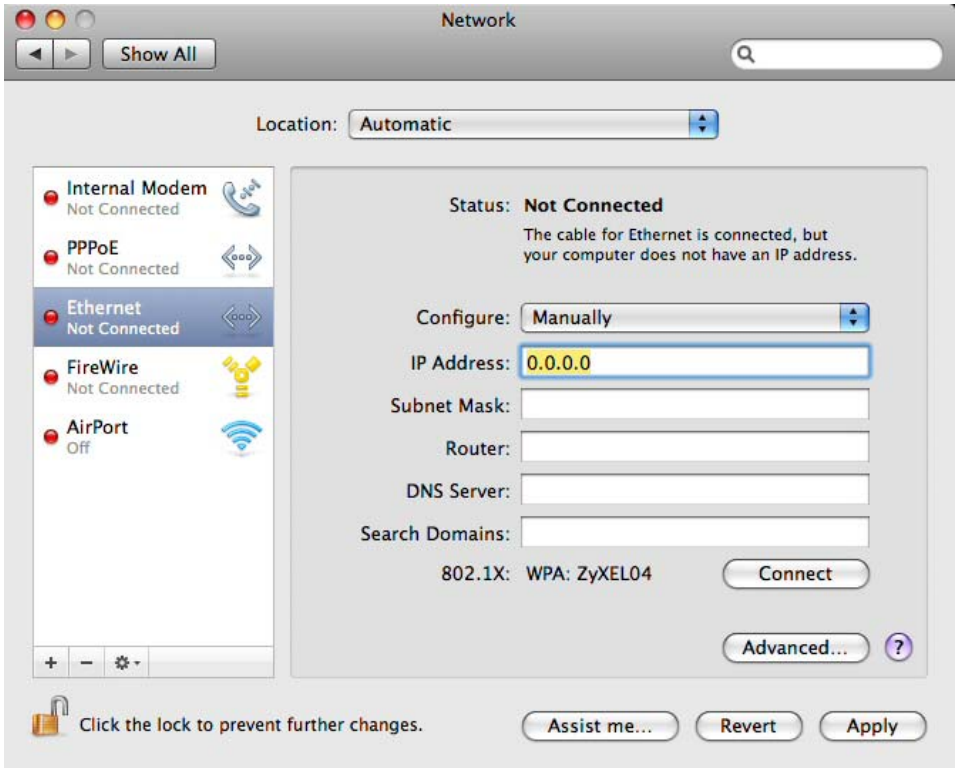
3 When the **Network** preferences pane opens, select **Ethernet** from the list of available connection types.



4 From the **Configure** list, select **Using DHCP** for dynamically assigned settings.

5 For statically assigned settings, do the following:

- From the **Configure** list, select **Manually**.
- In the **IP Address** field, enter your IP address.
- In the **Subnet Mask** field, enter your subnet mask.
- In the **Router** field, enter the IP address of your NBG-417N.

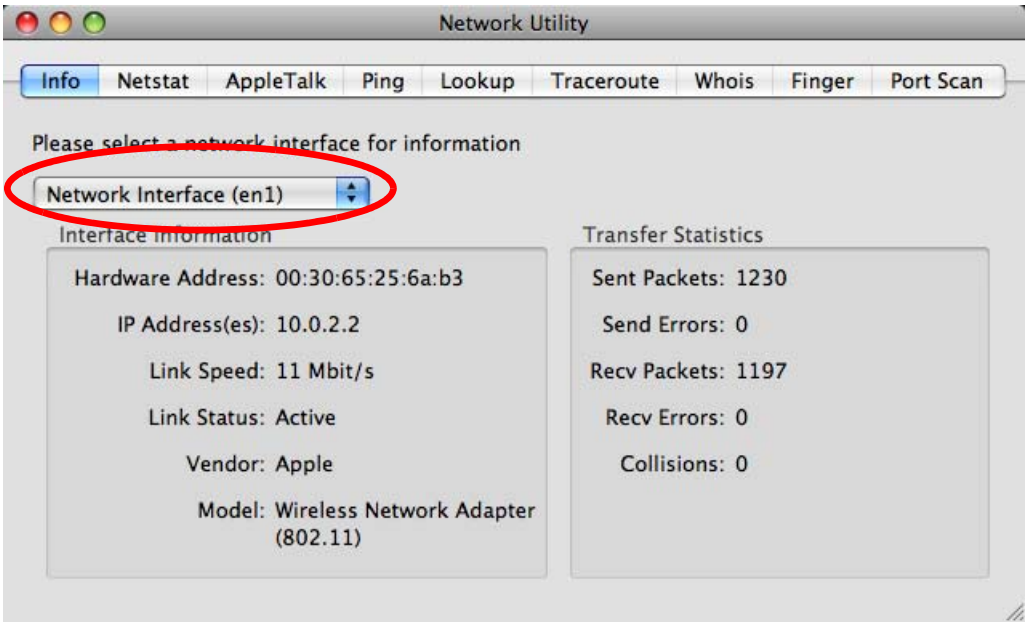


6 Click **Apply** and close the window.

Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties by clicking **Applications > Utilities > Network Utilities**, and then selecting the appropriate **Network interface** from the **Info** tab.

Figure 135 Mac OS X 10.5: Network Utility



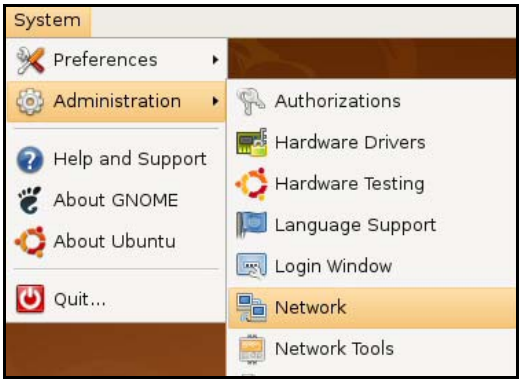
Linux: Ubuntu 8 (GNOME)

This section shows you how to configure your computer's TCP/IP settings in the GNU Object Model Environment (GNOME) using the Ubuntu 8 Linux distribution. The procedure, screens and file locations may vary depending on your specific distribution, release version, and individual configuration. The following screens use the default Ubuntu 8 installation.

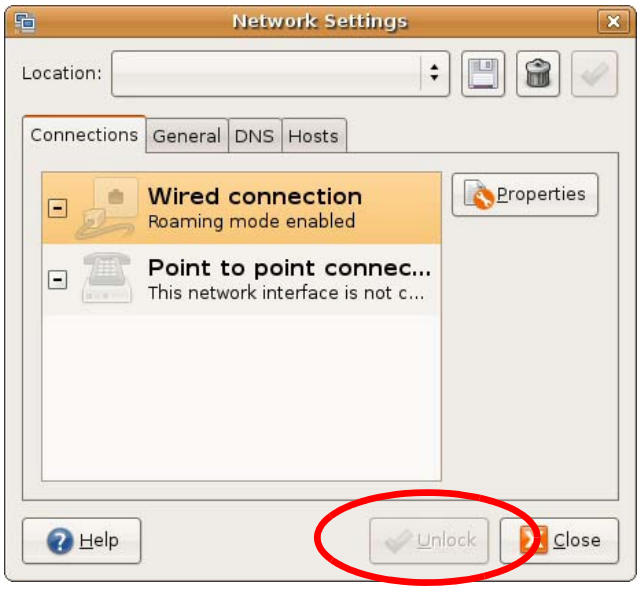
Note: Make sure you are logged in as the root administrator.

Follow the steps below to configure your computer IP address in GNOME:

1 Click **System > Administration > Network**.



2 When the **Network Settings** window opens, click **Unlock** to open the **Authenticate** window. (By default, the **Unlock** button is greyed out until clicked.) You cannot make changes to your configuration unless you first enter your admin password.



3 In the **Authenticate** window, enter your admin account name and password then click the **Authenticate** button.

Authenticate
System policy prevents modifying the configuration
An application is attempting to perform an action that requires privileges. Authentication as one of the users below is required to perform this action.
C.J.,,,, (chris)
Password for chris:
Details
Cancel
Authenticate

4 In the **Network Settings** window, select the connection that you want to configure, then click **Properties**.

5 The **Properties** dialog box opens.

- In the **Configuration** list, select **Automatic Configuration (DHCP)** if you have a dynamic IP address.
- In the **Configuration** list, select **Static IP address** if you have a static IP address. Fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Gateway address** fields.

6 Click **OK** to save the changes and close the **Properties** dialog box and return to the **Network Settings** screen.

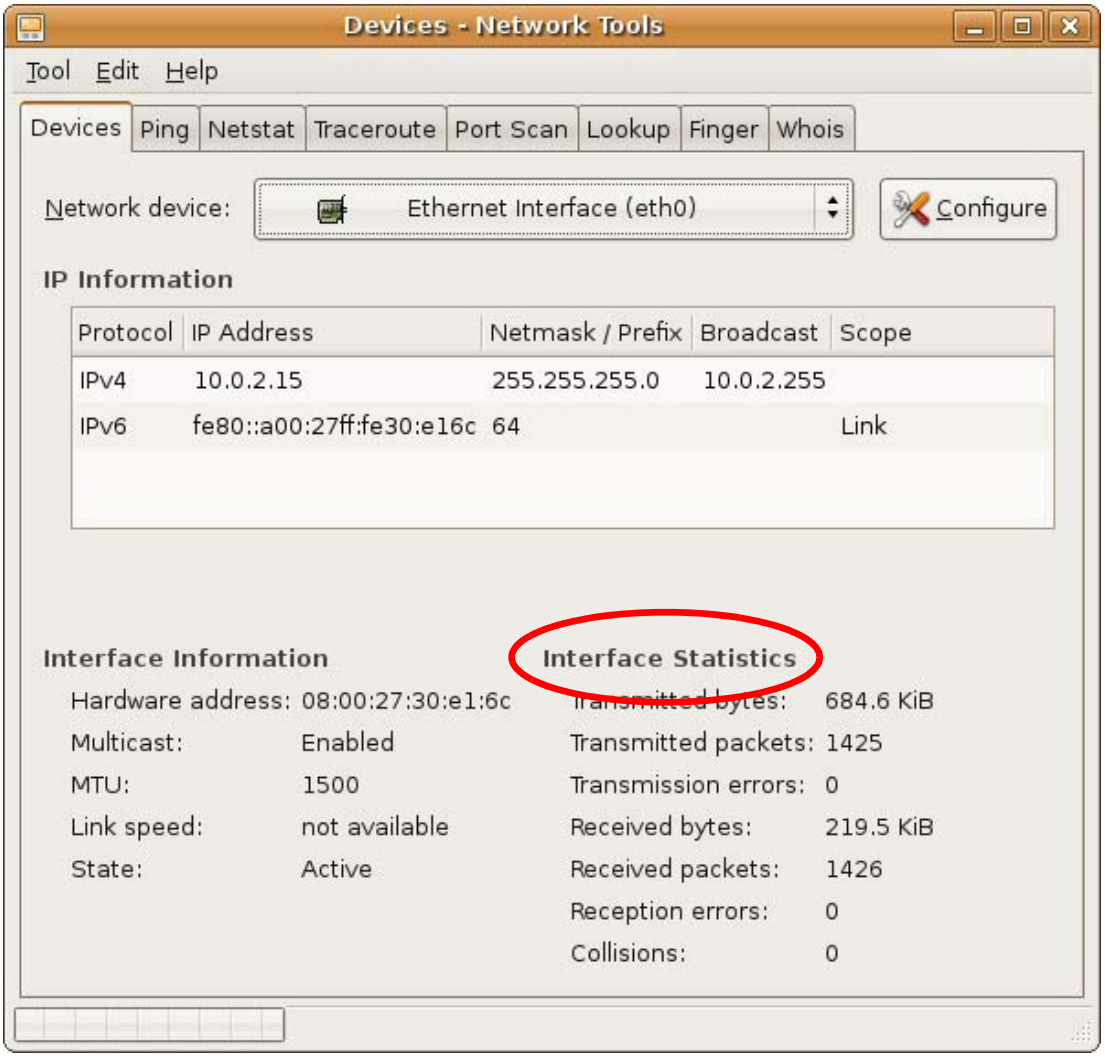
7 If you know your DNS server IP address(es), click the **DNS** tab in the **Network Settings** window and then enter the DNS server information in the fields provided.

8 Click the **Close** button to apply the changes.

Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties by clicking **System > Administration > Network Tools**, and then selecting the appropriate **Network device** from the **Devices** tab. The **Interface Statistics** column shows data if your connection is working properly.

Figure 136 Ubuntu 8: Network Tools



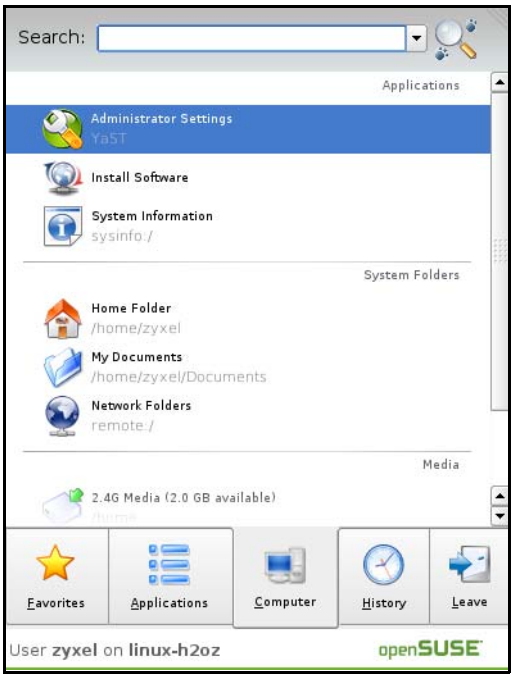
Linux: openSUSE 10.3 (KDE)

This section shows you how to configure your computer's TCP/IP settings in the K Desktop Environment (KDE) using the openSUSE 10.3 Linux distribution. The procedure, screens and file locations may vary depending on your specific distribution, release version, and individual configuration. The following screens use the default openSUSE 10.3 installation.

Note: Make sure you are logged in as the root administrator.

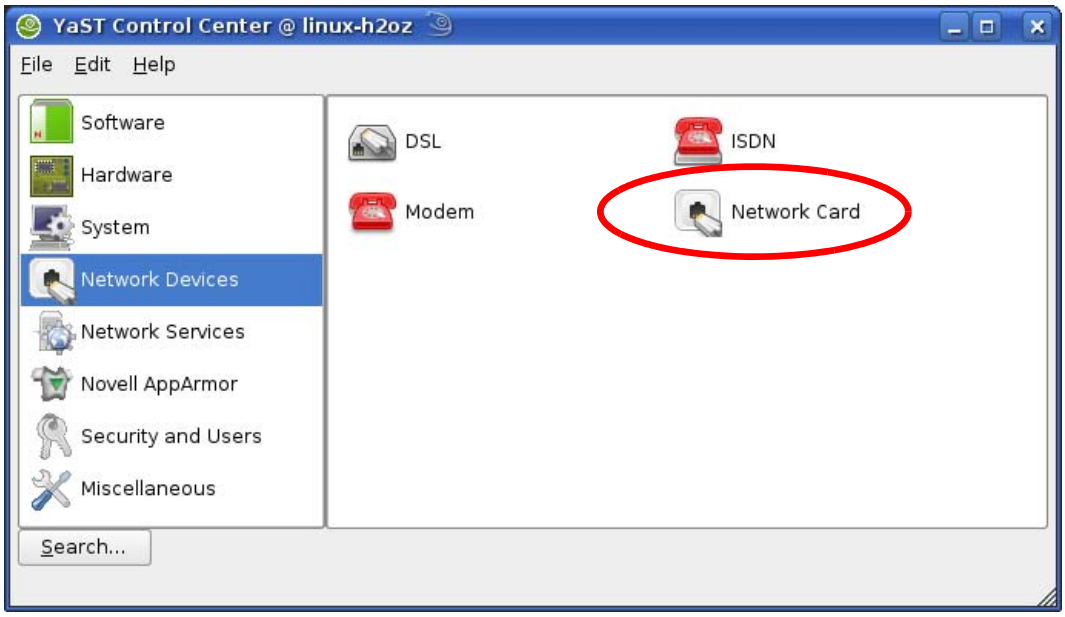
Follow the steps below to configure your computer IP address in the KDE:

1 Click **K Menu > Computer > Administrator Settings (YaST)**.

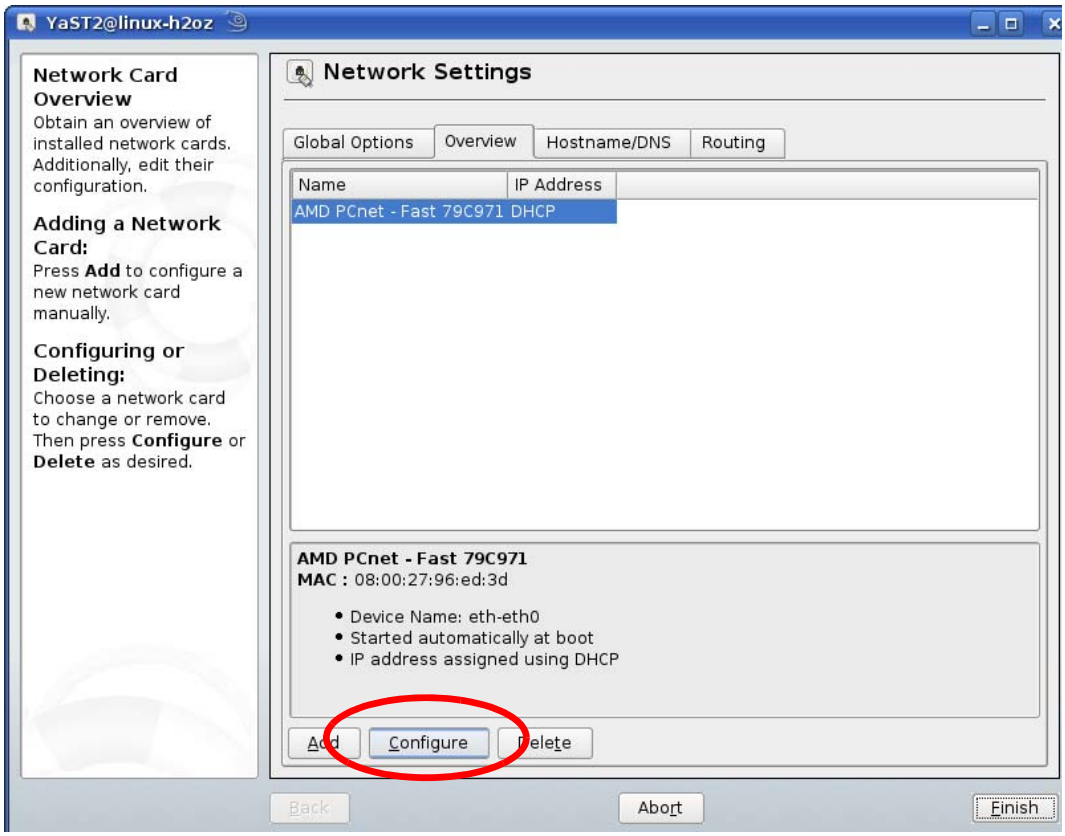


2 When the **Run as Root - KDE su** dialog opens, enter the admin password and click **OK**.

3 When the **YaST Control Center** window opens, select **Network Devices** and then click the **Network Card** icon.

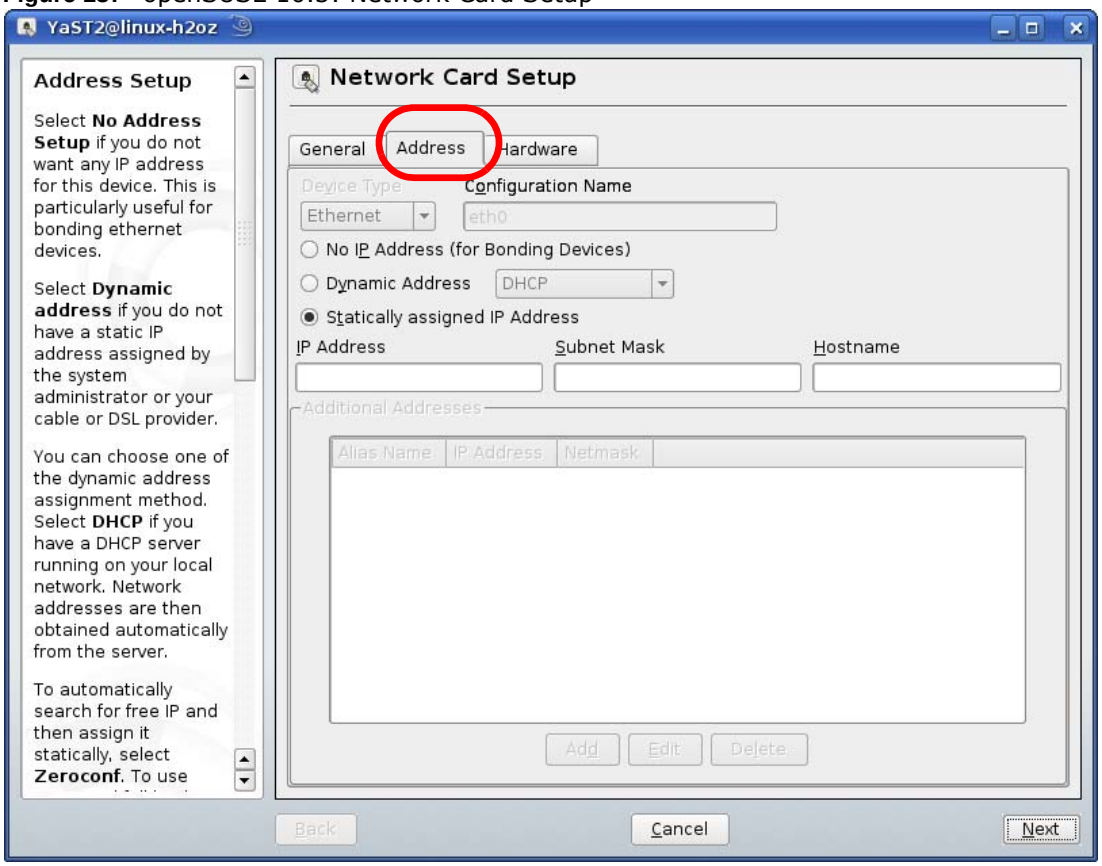


4 When the **Network Settings** window opens, click the **Overview** tab, select the appropriate connection **Name** from the list, and then click the **Configure** button.



5 When the **Network Card Setup** window opens, click the **Address** tab

Figure 137 openSUSE 10.3: Network Card Setup

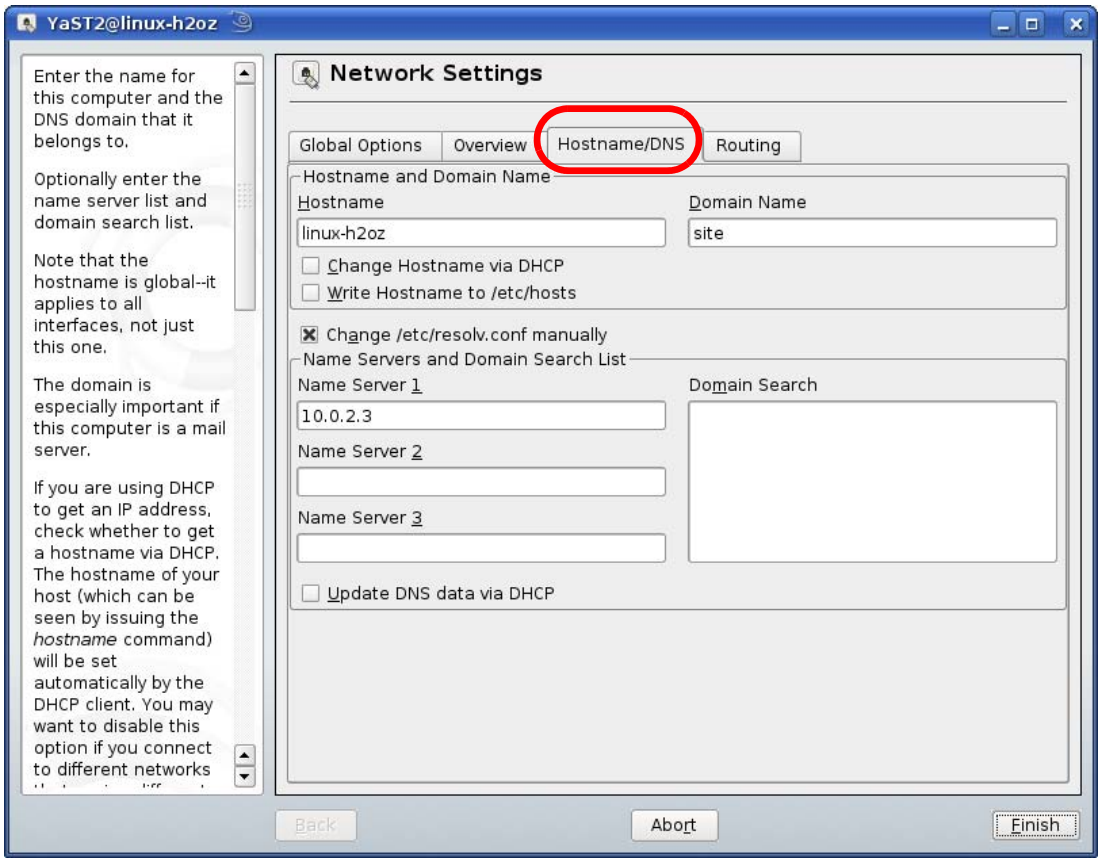

YaST2@linux-h2oz
Address Setup
Select No Address Setup if you do not want any IP address for this device. This is particularly useful for bonding ethernet devices.
Select Dynamic address if you do not have a static IP address assigned by the system administrator or your cable or DSL provider.
You can choose one of the dynamic address assignment method. Select DHCP if you have a DHCP server running on your local network. Network addresses are then obtained automatically from the server.
To automatically search for free IP and then assign it statically, select Zeroconf. To use
Network Card Setup
General
Address
Hardware
Device Type
Configuration Name
Ethernet
eth0
No IP Address (for Bonding Devices)
Dynamic Address
DHCP
Statically assigned IP Address
IP Address
Subnet Mask
Hostname
Additional Addresses
Alias Name
IP Address
Netmask
Add
Edit
Delete
Back
Cancel
Next

6 Select **Dynamic Address (DHCP)** if you have a dynamic IP address.

Select **Statically assigned IP Address** if you have a static IP address. Fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Hostname** fields.

7 Click **Next** to save the changes and close the **Network Card Setup** window.

8 If you know your DNS server IP address(es), click the **Hostname/DNS** tab in **Network Settings** and then enter the DNS server information in the fields provided.

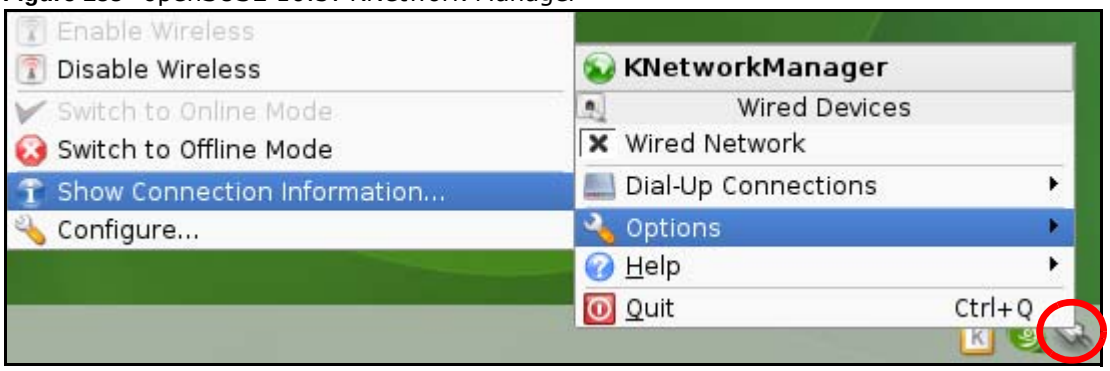

YaST2@linux-h2oz
Enter the name for this computer and the DNS domain that it belongs to.
Optionally enter the name server list and domain search list.
Note that the hostname is global--it applies to all interfaces, not just this one.
The domain is especially important if this computer is a mail server.
If you are using DHCP to get an IP address, check whether to get a hostname via DHCP. The hostname of your host (which can be seen by issuing the hostname command) will be set automatically by the DHCP client. You may want to disable this option if you connect to different networks
Network Settings
Global Options
Overview
Hostname/DNS
Routing
Hostname and Domain Name
Hostname
linux-h2oz
Domain Name
site
Change Hostname via DHCP
Write Hostname to /etc/hosts
Change /etc/resolv.conf manually
Name Servers and Domain Search List
Name Server 1
10.0.2.3
Domain Search
Name Server 2
Name Server 3
Update DNS data via DHCP
Back
Abort
Finish

9 Click **Finish** to save your settings and close the window.

Verifying Settings

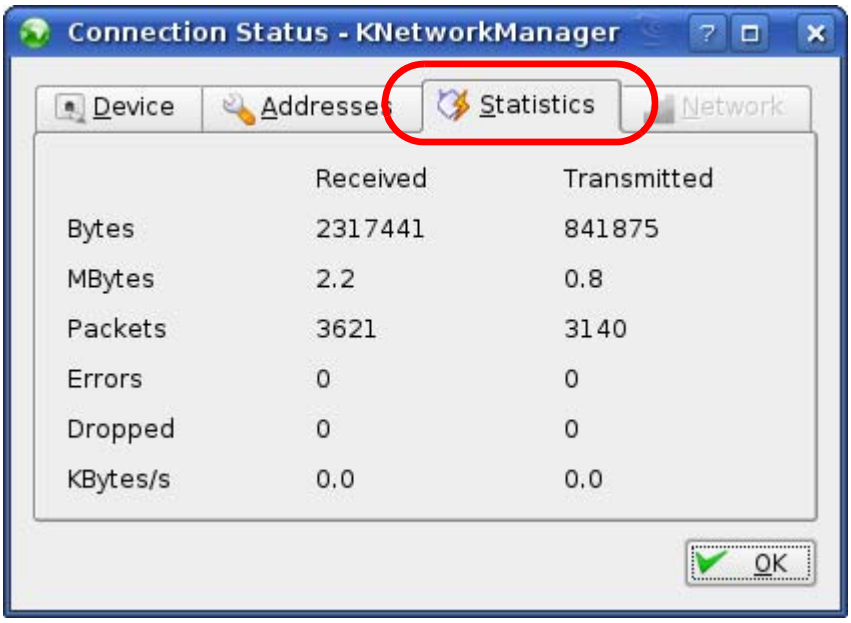
Click the **KNetwork Manager** icon on the **Task bar** to check your TCP/IP properties. From the **Options** sub-menu, select **Show Connection Information**.

Figure 138 openSUSE 10.3: KNetwork Manager



When the **Connection Status - KNetwork Manager** window opens, click the **Statistics tab** to see if your connection is working properly.

Figure 139 openSUSE: Connection Status - KNetwork Manager



D

Wireless LANs

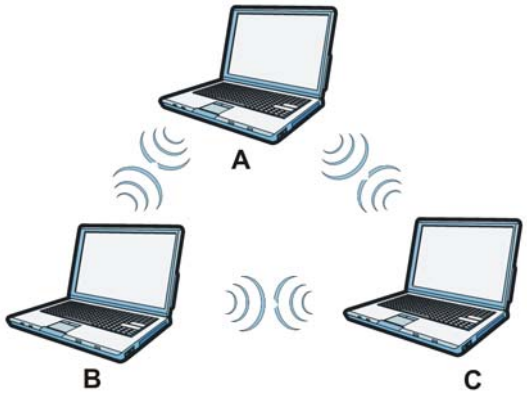
Wireless LAN Topologies

This section discusses ad-hoc and infrastructure wireless LAN topologies.

Ad-hoc Wireless LAN Configuration

The simplest WLAN configuration is an independent (Ad-hoc) WLAN that connects a set of computers with wireless adapters (A, B, C). Any time two or more wireless adapters are within range of each other, they can set up an independent network, which is commonly referred to as an ad-hoc network or Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS). The following diagram shows an example of notebook computers using wireless adapters to form an ad-hoc wireless LAN.

Figure 140 Peer-to-Peer Communication in an Ad-hoc Network



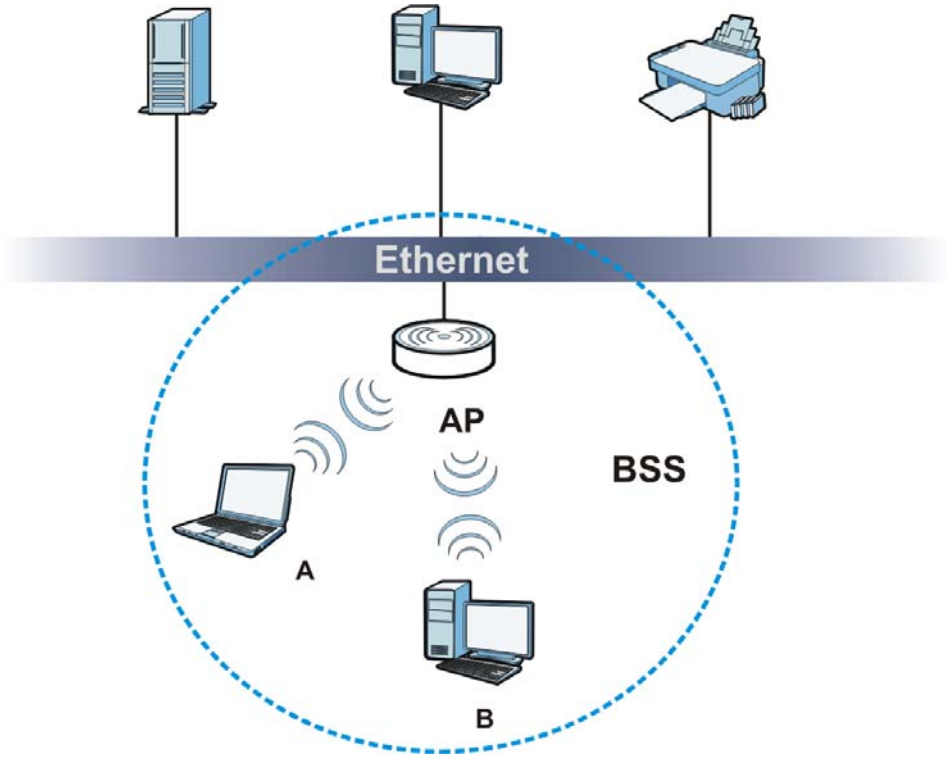
BSS

A Basic Service Set (BSS) exists when all communications between wireless clients or between a wireless client and a wired network client go through one access point (AP).

Intra-BSS traffic is traffic between wireless clients in the BSS. When Intra-BSS is enabled, wireless client **A** and **B** can access the wired network and communicate with each other. When Intra-BSS is

disabled, wireless client **A** and **B** can still access the wired network but cannot communicate with each other.

Figure 141 Basic Service Set



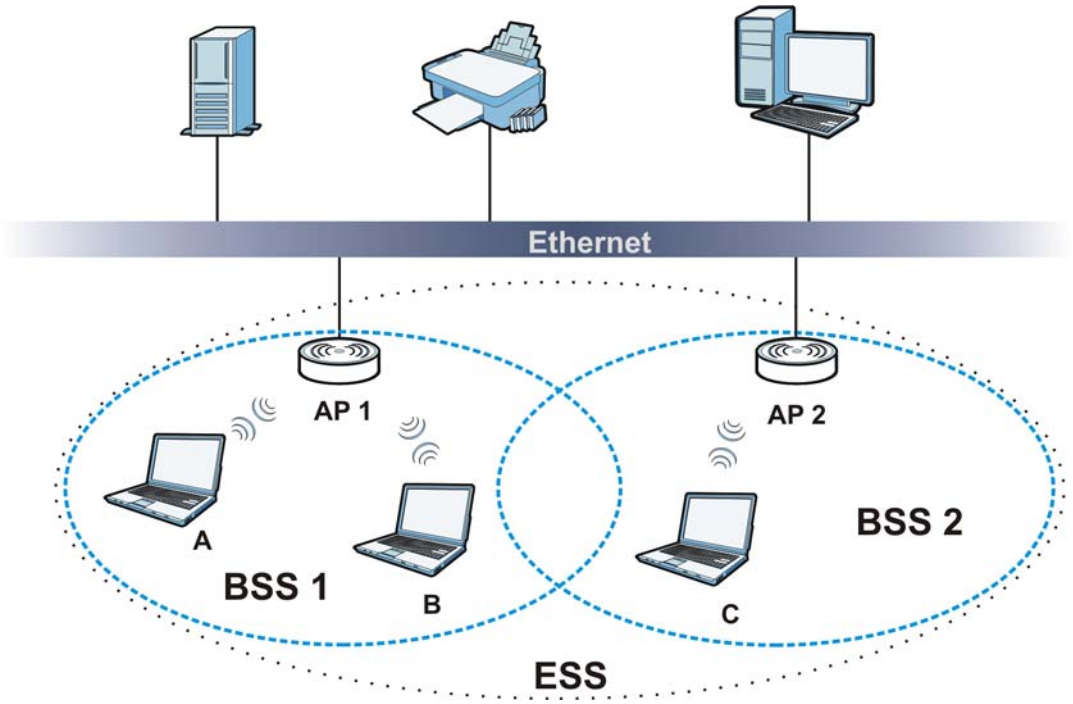
ESS

An Extended Service Set (ESS) consists of a series of overlapping BSSs, each containing an access point, with each access point connected together by a wired network. This wired connection between APs is called a Distribution System (DS).

This type of wireless LAN topology is called an Infrastructure WLAN. The Access Points not only provide communication with the wired network but also mediate wireless network traffic in the immediate neighborhood.

An ESSID (ESS IDentification) uniquely identifies each ESS. All access points and their associated wireless clients within the same ESS must have the same ESSID in order to communicate.

Figure 142 Infrastructure WLAN



Channel

A channel is the radio frequency(ies) used by wireless devices to transmit and receive data. Channels available depend on your geographical area. You may have a choice of channels (for your region) so you should use a channel different from an adjacent AP (access point) to reduce interference. Interference occurs when radio signals from different access points overlap causing interference and degrading performance.

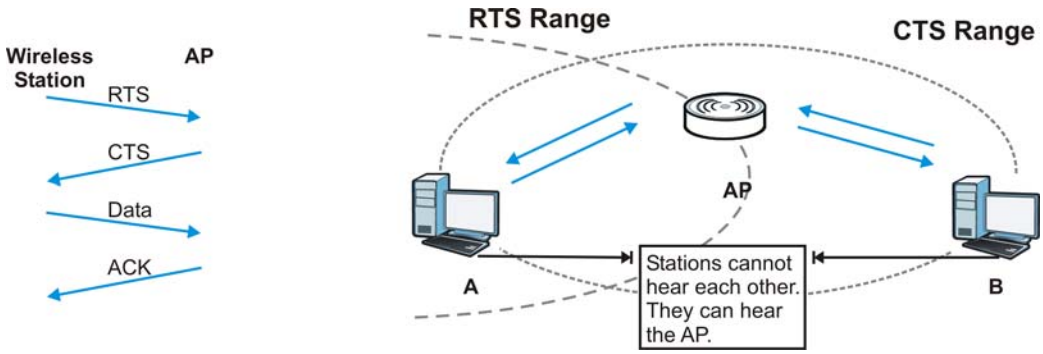
Adjacent channels partially overlap however. To avoid interference due to overlap, your AP should be on a channel at least five channels away from a channel that an adjacent AP is using. For example, if your region has 11 channels and an adjacent AP is using channel 1, then you need to select a channel between 6 or 11.

RTS/CTS

A hidden node occurs when two stations are within range of the same access point, but are not within range of each other. The following figure illustrates a hidden node. Both stations (STA) are within range of the access point (AP) or wireless gateway, but out-of-range of each other, so they

cannot "hear" each other, that is they do not know if the channel is currently being used. Therefore, they are considered hidden from each other.

Figure 143 RTS/CTS



When station **A** sends data to the AP, it might not know that the station **B** is already using the channel. If these two stations send data at the same time, collisions may occur when both sets of data arrive at the AP at the same time, resulting in a loss of messages for both stations.

RTS/CTS is designed to prevent collisions due to hidden nodes. An **RTS/CTS** defines the biggest size data frame you can send before an RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake is invoked.

When a data frame exceeds the **RTS/CTS** value you set (between 0 to 2432 bytes), the station that wants to transmit this frame must first send an RTS (Request To Send) message to the AP for permission to send it. The AP then responds with a CTS (Clear to Send) message to all other stations within its range to notify them to defer their transmission. It also reserves and confirms with the requesting station the time frame for the requested transmission.

Stations can send frames smaller than the specified **RTS/CTS** directly to the AP without the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

You should only configure **RTS/CTS** if the possibility of hidden nodes exists on your network and the "cost" of resending large frames is more than the extra network overhead involved in the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

If the **RTS/CTS** value is greater than the **Fragmentation Threshold** value (see next), then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Note: Enabling the RTS Threshold causes redundant network overhead that could negatively affect the throughput performance instead of providing a remedy.

Fragmentation Threshold

A **Fragmentation Threshold** is the maximum data fragment size (between 256 and 2432 bytes) that can be sent in the wireless network before the AP will fragment the packet into smaller data frames.

A large **Fragmentation Threshold** is recommended for networks not prone to interference while you should set a smaller threshold for busy networks or networks that are prone to interference.

If the **Fragmentation Threshold** value is smaller than the **RTS/CTS** value (see previously) you set then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Preamble Type

Preamble is used to signal that data is coming to the receiver. Short and long refer to the length of the synchronization field in a packet.

Short preamble increases performance as less time sending preamble means more time for sending data. All IEEE 802.11 compliant wireless adapters support long preamble, but not all support short preamble.

Use long preamble if you are unsure what preamble mode other wireless devices on the network support, and to provide more reliable communications in busy wireless networks.

Use short preamble if you are sure all wireless devices on the network support it, and to provide more efficient communications.

Use the dynamic setting to automatically use short preamble when all wireless devices on the network support it, otherwise the NBG-417N uses long preamble.

Note: The wireless devices MUST use the same preamble mode in order to communicate.

IEEE 802.11g Wireless LAN

IEEE 802.11g is fully compatible with the IEEE 802.11b standard. This means an IEEE 802.11b adapter can interface directly with an IEEE 802.11g access point (and vice versa) at 11 Mbps or lower depending on range. IEEE 802.11g has several intermediate rate steps between the maximum and minimum data rates. The IEEE 802.11g data rate and modulation are as follows:

Table 80 IEEE 802.11g

DATA RATE (MBPS)	MODULATION
1	DBPSK (Differential Binary Phase Shift Keyed)
2	DQPSK (Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
5.5 / 11	CCK (Complementary Code Keying)
6/9/12/18/24/36/48/54	OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)

Wireless Security Overview

Wireless security is vital to your network to protect wireless communication between wireless clients, access points and the wired network.

Wireless security methods available on the NBG-417N are data encryption, wireless client authentication, restricting access by device MAC address and hiding the NBG-417N identity.

The following figure shows the relative effectiveness of these wireless security methods available on your NBG-417N.

Table 81 Wireless Security Levels

SECURITY LEVEL	SECURITY TYPE
Least Secure	Unique SSID (Default)
	Unique SSID with Hide SSID Enabled
	MAC Address Filtering
	WEP Encryption
	IEEE802.1x EAP with RADIUS Server Authentication
	Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)
	WPA2
Most Secure	

Note: You must enable the same wireless security settings on the NBG-417N and on all wireless clients that you want to associate with it.

IEEE 802.1x

In June 2001, the IEEE 802.1x standard was designed to extend the features of IEEE 802.11 to support extended authentication as well as providing additional accounting and control features. It is supported by Windows XP and a number of network devices. Some advantages of IEEE 802.1x are:

- User based identification that allows for roaming.
- Support for RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service, RFC 2138, 2139) for centralized user profile and accounting management on a network RADIUS server.
- Support for EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol, RFC 2486) that allows additional authentication methods to be deployed with no changes to the access point or the wireless clients.

RADIUS

RADIUS is based on a client-server model that supports authentication, authorization and accounting. The access point is the client and the server is the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server handles the following tasks:

- Authentication

  Determines the identity of the users.
- Authorization

  Determines the network services available to authenticated users once they are connected to the network.
- Accounting

  Keeps track of the client’s network activity.

RADIUS is a simple package exchange in which your AP acts as a message relay between the wireless client and the network RADIUS server.

Types of RADIUS Messages

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user authentication:

- Access-Request

  Sent by an access point requesting authentication.
- Access-Reject

  Sent by a RADIUS server rejecting access.
- Access-Accept

  Sent by a RADIUS server allowing access.
- Access-Challenge

  Sent by a RADIUS server requesting more information in order to allow access. The access point sends a proper response from the user and then sends another Access-Request message.

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user accounting:

- Accounting-Request

  Sent by the access point requesting accounting.
- Accounting-Response

  Sent by the RADIUS server to indicate that it has started or stopped accounting.

In order to ensure network security, the access point and the RADIUS server use a shared secret key, which is a password, they both know. The key is not sent over the network. In addition to the shared key, password information exchanged is also encrypted to protect the network from unauthorized access.

Types of EAP Authentication

This section discusses some popular authentication types: EAP-MD5, EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, PEAP and LEAP. Your wireless LAN device may not support all authentication types.

EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) is an authentication protocol that runs on top of the IEEE 802.1x transport mechanism in order to support multiple types of user authentication. By using EAP to interact with an EAP-compatible RADIUS server, an access point helps a wireless station and a RADIUS server perform authentication.

The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server and an intermediary AP(s) that supports IEEE 802.1x. .

For EAP-TLS authentication type, you must first have a wired connection to the network and obtain the certificate(s) from a certificate authority (CA). A certificate (also called digital IDs) can be used to authenticate users and a CA issues certificates and guarantees the identity of each certificate owner.

EAP-MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5)

MD5 authentication is the simplest one-way authentication method. The authentication server sends a challenge to the wireless client. The wireless client 'proves' that it knows the password by encrypting the password with the challenge and sends back the information. Password is not sent in plain text.

However, MD5 authentication has some weaknesses. Since the authentication server needs to get the plaintext passwords, the passwords must be stored. Thus someone other than the authentication server may access the password file. In addition, it is possible to impersonate an authentication server as MD5 authentication method does not perform mutual authentication. Finally, MD5 authentication method does not support data encryption with dynamic session key. You must configure WEP encryption keys for data encryption.

EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security)

With EAP-TLS, digital certifications are needed by both the server and the wireless clients for mutual authentication. The server presents a certificate to the client. After validating the identity of the server, the client sends a different certificate to the server. The exchange of certificates is done in the open before a secured tunnel is created. This makes user identity vulnerable to passive attacks. A digital certificate is an electronic ID card that authenticates the sender's identity. However, to implement EAP-TLS, you need a Certificate Authority (CA) to handle certificates, which imposes a management overhead.

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Service)

EAP-TTLS is an extension of the EAP-TLS authentication that uses certificates for only the server-side authentications to establish a secure connection. Client authentication is then done by sending username and password through the secure connection, thus client identity is protected. For client authentication, EAP-TTLS supports EAP methods and legacy authentication methods such as PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP and MS-CHAP v2.

PEAP (Protected EAP)

Like EAP-TTLS, server-side certificate authentication is used to establish a secure connection, then use simple username and password methods through the secured connection to authenticate the clients, thus hiding client identity. However, PEAP only supports EAP methods, such as EAP-MD5, EAP-MSCHAPv2 and EAP-GTC (EAP-Generic Token Card), for client authentication. EAP-GTC is implemented only by Cisco.

LEAP

LEAP (Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol) is a Cisco implementation of IEEE 802.1x.

Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

The AP maps a unique key that is generated with the RADIUS server. This key expires when the wireless connection times out, disconnects or reauthentication times out. A new WEP key is generated each time reauthentication is performed.

If this feature is enabled, it is not necessary to configure a default encryption key in the wireless security configuration screen. You may still configure and store keys, but they will not be used while dynamic WEP is enabled.

Note: EAP-MD5 cannot be used with Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

For added security, certificate-based authentications (EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS and PEAP) use dynamic keys for data encryption. They are often deployed in corporate environments, but for public deployment, a simple user name and password pair is more practical. The following table is a comparison of the features of authentication types.

Table 82 Comparison of EAP Authentication Types

	EAP-MD5	EAP-TLS	EAP-TTLS	PEAP	LEAP
Mutual Authentication	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Certificate – Client	No	Yes	Optional	Optional	No
Certificate – Server	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dynamic Key Exchange	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Credential Integrity	None	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate
Deployment Difficulty	Easy	Hard	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Client Identity Protection	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

WPA and WPA2

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a subset of the IEEE 802.11i standard. WPA2 (IEEE 802.11i) is a wireless security standard that defines stronger encryption, authentication and key management than WPA.

Key differences between WPA or WPA2 and WEP are improved data encryption and user authentication.

If both an AP and the wireless clients support WPA2 and you have an external RADIUS server, use WPA2 for stronger data encryption. If you don't have an external RADIUS server, you should use WPA2-PSK (WPA2-Pre-Shared Key) that only requires a single (identical) password entered into each access point, wireless gateway and wireless client. As long as the passwords match, a wireless client will be granted access to a WLAN.

If the AP or the wireless clients do not support WPA2, just use WPA or WPA-PSK depending on whether you have an external RADIUS server or not.

Select WEP only when the AP and/or wireless clients do not support WPA or WPA2. WEP is less secure than WPA or WPA2.

Encryption

WPA improves data encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP), Message Integrity Check (MIC) and IEEE 802.1x. WPA2 also uses TKIP when required for compatibility reasons, but offers stronger encryption than TKIP with Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) in the Counter mode with Cipher block chaining Message authentication code Protocol (CCMP).

TKIP uses 128-bit keys that are dynamically generated and distributed by the authentication server. AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a block cipher that uses a 256-bit mathematical algorithm

called Rijndael. They both include a per-packet key mixing function, a Message Integrity Check (MIC) named Michael, an extended initialization vector (IV) with sequencing rules, and a re-keying mechanism.

WPA and WPA2 regularly change and rotate the encryption keys so that the same encryption key is never used twice.

The RADIUS server distributes a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) key to the AP that then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the PMK to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly communicated between the AP and the wireless clients. This all happens in the background automatically.

The Message Integrity Check (MIC) is designed to prevent an attacker from capturing data packets, altering them and resending them. The MIC provides a strong mathematical function in which the receiver and the transmitter each compute and then compare the MIC. If they do not match, it is assumed that the data has been tampered with and the packet is dropped.

By generating unique data encryption keys for every data packet and by creating an integrity checking mechanism (MIC), with TKIP and AES it is more difficult to decrypt data on a Wi-Fi network than WEP and difficult for an intruder to break into the network.

The encryption mechanisms used for WPA(2) and WPA(2)-PSK are the same. The only difference between the two is that WPA(2)-PSK uses a simple common password, instead of user-specific credentials. The common-password approach makes WPA(2)-PSK susceptible to brute-force password-guessing attacks but it’s still an improvement over WEP as it employs a consistent, single, alphanumeric password to derive a PMK which is used to generate unique temporal encryption keys. This prevent all wireless devices sharing the same encryption keys. (a weakness of WEP)

User Authentication

WPA and WPA2 apply IEEE 802.1x and Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to authenticate wireless clients using an external RADIUS database. WPA2 reduces the number of key exchange messages from six to four (CCMP 4-way handshake) and shortens the time required to connect to a network. Other WPA2 authentication features that are different from WPA include key caching and pre-authentication. These two features are optional and may not be supported in all wireless devices.

Key caching allows a wireless client to store the PMK it derived through a successful authentication with an AP. The wireless client uses the PMK when it tries to connect to the same AP and does not need to go with the authentication process again.

Pre-authentication enables fast roaming by allowing the wireless client (already connecting to an AP) to perform IEEE 802.1x authentication with another AP before connecting to it.

Wireless Client WPA Supplicants

A wireless client supplicant is the software that runs on an operating system instructing the wireless client how to use WPA. At the time of writing, the most widely available supplicant is the WPA patch for Windows XP, Funk Software's Odyssey client.

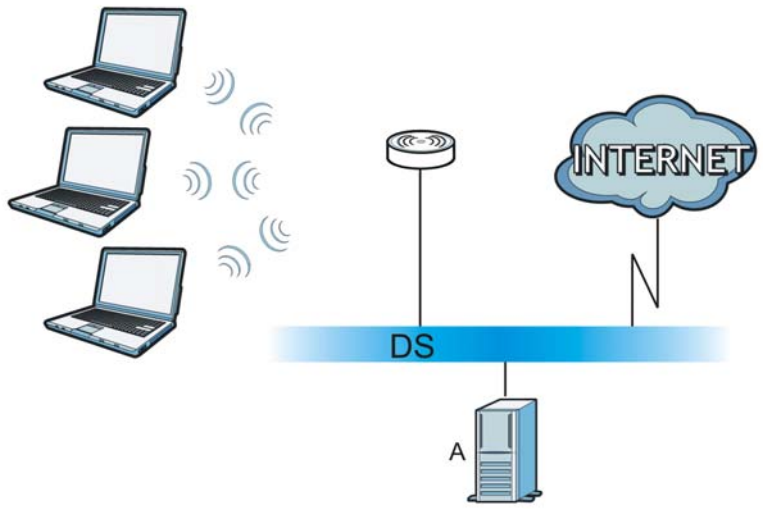
The Windows XP patch is a free download that adds WPA capability to Windows XP's built-in "Zero Configuration" wireless client. However, you must run Windows XP to use it.

WPA(2) with RADIUS Application Example

To set up WPA(2), you need the IP address of the RADIUS server, its port number (default is 1812), and the RADIUS shared secret. A WPA(2) application example with an external RADIUS server looks as follows. "A" is the RADIUS server. "DS" is the distribution system.

1. The AP passes the wireless client's authentication request to the RADIUS server.
2. The RADIUS server then checks the user's identification against its database and grants or denies network access accordingly.
3. A 256-bit Pairwise Master Key (PMK) is derived from the authentication process by the RADIUS server and the client.
4. The RADIUS server distributes the PMK to the AP. The AP then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the PMK to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys. The keys are used to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly communicated between the AP and the wireless clients.

Figure 144 WPA(2) with RADIUS Application Example



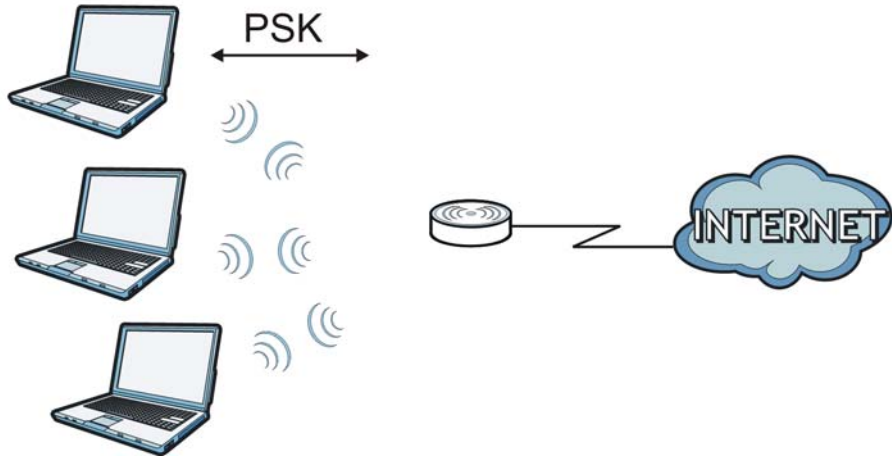
WPA(2)-PSK Application Example

A WPA(2)-PSK application looks as follows.

1. First enter identical passwords into the AP and all wireless clients. The Pre-Shared Key (PSK) must consist of between 8 and 63 ASCII characters or 64 hexadecimal characters (including spaces and symbols).
2. The AP checks each wireless client's password and allows it to join the network only if the password matches.
3. The AP and wireless clients generate a common PMK (Pairwise Master Key). The key itself is not sent over the network, but is derived from the PSK and the SSID.

4 The AP and wireless clients use the TKIP or AES encryption process, the PMK and information exchanged in a handshake to create temporal encryption keys. They use these keys to encrypt data exchanged between them.

Figure 145 WPA(2)-PSK Authentication



Security Parameters Summary

Refer to this table to see what other security parameters you should configure for each authentication method or key management protocol type. MAC address filters are not dependent on how you configure these security features.

Table 83 Wireless Security Relational Matrix

AUTHENTICATION METHOD/ KEY MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL	ENCRYPTION METHOD	ENTER MANUAL KEY	IEEE 802.1X
Open	None	No	Disable
			Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
Open	WEP	No	Enable with Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Disable
Shared	WEP	No	Enable with Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Disable
WPA	TKIP/AES	No	Enable
WPA-PSK	TKIP/AES	Yes	Disable
WPA2	TKIP/AES	No	Enable
WPA2-PSK	TKIP/AES	Yes	Disable

Antenna Overview

An antenna couples RF signals onto air. A transmitter within a wireless device sends an RF signal to the antenna, which propagates the signal through the air. The antenna also operates in reverse by capturing RF signals from the air.

Positioning the antennas properly increases the range and coverage area of a wireless LAN.

Antenna Characteristics

Frequency

An antenna in the frequency of 2.4GHz or 5GHz is needed to communicate efficiently in a wireless LAN

Radiation Pattern

A radiation pattern is a diagram that allows you to visualize the shape of the antenna's coverage area.

Antenna Gain

Antenna gain, measured in dB (decibel), is the increase in coverage within the RF beam width. Higher antenna gain improves the range of the signal for better communications.

For an indoor site, each 1 dB increase in antenna gain results in a range increase of approximately 2.5%. For an unobstructed outdoor site, each 1dB increase in gain results in a range increase of approximately 5%. Actual results may vary depending on the network environment.

Antenna gain is sometimes specified in dBi, which is how much the antenna increases the signal power compared to using an isotropic antenna. An isotropic antenna is a theoretical perfect antenna that sends out radio signals equally well in all directions. dBi represents the true gain that the antenna provides.

Types of Antennas for WLAN

There are two types of antennas used for wireless LAN applications.

- Omni-directional antennas send the RF signal out in all directions on a horizontal plane. The coverage area is torus-shaped (like a donut) which makes these antennas ideal for a room environment. With a wide coverage area, it is possible to make circular overlapping coverage areas with multiple access points.
- Directional antennas concentrate the RF signal in a beam, like a flashlight does with the light from its bulb. The angle of the beam determines the width of the coverage pattern. Angles typically range from 20 degrees (very directional) to 120 degrees (less directional). Directional antennas are ideal for hallways and outdoor point-to-point applications.

Positioning Antennas

In general, antennas should be mounted as high as practically possible and free of obstructions. In point-to–point application, position both antennas at the same height and in a direct line of sight to each other to attain the best performance.

For omni-directional antennas mounted on a table, desk, and so on, point the antenna up. For omni-directional antennas mounted on a wall or ceiling, point the antenna down. For a single AP application, place omni-directional antennas as close to the center of the coverage area as possible.

For directional antennas, point the antenna in the direction of the desired coverage area.

E

Services

The following table lists some commonly-used services and their associated protocols and port numbers.

- **Name**: This is a short, descriptive name for the service. You can use this one or create a different one, if you like.
- **Protocol**: This is the type of IP protocol used by the service. If this is **TCP/UDP**, then the service uses the same port number with TCP and UDP. If this is **User-Defined**, the **Port(s)** is the IP protocol number, not the port number.
- **Port(s)**: This value depends on the **Protocol**.
  - If the **Protocol** is **TCP**, **UDP**, or **TCP/UDP**, this is the IP port number.
  - If the **Protocol** is **USER**, this is the IP protocol number.
- **Description**: This is a brief explanation of the applications that use this service or the situations in which this service is used.

Table 84 Examples of Services

NAME	PROTOCOL	PORT(S)	DESCRIPTION
AH (IPSEC_TUNNEL)	User-Defined	51	The IPSEC AH (Authentication Header) tunneling protocol uses this service.
AIM	TCP	5190	AOL's Internet Messenger service.
AUTH	TCP	113	Authentication protocol used by some servers.
BGP	TCP	179	Border Gateway Protocol.
BOOTP_CLIENT	UDP	68	DHCP Client.
BOOTP_SERVER	UDP	67	DHCP Server.
CU-SEEME	TCP/UDP TCP/UDP	7648 24032	A popular videoconferencing solution from White Pines Software.
DNS	TCP/UDP	53	Domain Name Server, a service that matches web names (e.g. www.zyxel.com) to IP numbers.
ESP (IPSEC_TUNNEL)	User-Defined	50	The IPSEC ESP (Encapsulation Security Protocol) tunneling protocol uses this service.
FINGER	TCP	79	Finger is a UNIX or Internet related command that can be used to find out if a user is logged on.
FTP	TCP TCP	20 21	File Transfer Program, a program to enable fast transfer of files, including large files that may not be possible by e-mail.
H.323	TCP	1720	NetMeeting uses this protocol.
HTTP	TCP	80	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol - a client/server protocol for the world wide web.

Table 84 Examples of Services (continued)

NAME	PROTOCOL	PORT(S)	DESCRIPTION
HTTPS	TCP	443	HTTPS is a secured http session often used in e-commerce.
ICMP	User-Defined	1	Internet Control Message Protocol is often used for diagnostic purposes.
ICQ	UDP	4000	This is a popular Internet chat program.
IGMP (MULTICAST)	User-Defined	2	Internet Group Multicast Protocol is used when sending packets to a specific group of hosts.
IKE	UDP	500	The Internet Key Exchange algorithm is used for key distribution and management.
IMAP4	TCP	143	The Internet Message Access Protocol is used for e-mail.
IMAP4S	TCP	993	This is a more secure version of IMAP4 that runs over SSL.
IRC	TCP/UDP	6667	This is another popular Internet chat program.
MSN Messenger	TCP	1863	Microsoft Networks' messenger service uses this protocol.
NetBIOS	TCP/UDP TCP/UDP TCP/UDP TCP/UDP	137 138 139 445	The Network Basic Input/Output System is used for communication between computers in a LAN.
NEW-ICQ	TCP	5190	An Internet chat program.
NEWS	TCP	144	A protocol for news groups.
NFS	UDP	2049	Network File System - NFS is a client/server distributed file service that provides transparent file sharing for network environments.
NNTP	TCP	119	Network News Transport Protocol is the delivery mechanism for the USENET newsgroup service.
PING	User-Defined	1	Packet INternet Groper is a protocol that sends out ICMP echo requests to test whether or not a remote host is reachable.
POP3	TCP	110	Post Office Protocol version 3 lets a client computer get e-mail from a POP3 server through a temporary connection (TCP/IP or other).
POP3S	TCP	995	This is a more secure version of POP3 that runs over SSL.
PPTP	TCP	1723	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the control channel.
PPTP_TUNNEL (GRE)	User-Defined	47	PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol) enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the data channel.
RCMD	TCP	512	Remote Command Service.

Table 84 Examples of Services (continued)

NAME	PROTOCOL	PORT(S)	DESCRIPTION
REAL_AUDIO	TCP	7070	A streaming audio service that enables real time sound over the web.
REXEC	TCP	514	Remote Execution Daemon.
RLOGIN	TCP	513	Remote Login.
ROADRUNNER	TCP/UDP	1026	This is an ISP that provides services mainly for cable modems.
RTELNET	TCP	107	Remote Telnet.
RTSP	TCP/UDP	554	The Real Time Streaming (media control) Protocol (RTSP) is a remote control for multimedia on the Internet.
SFTP	TCP	115	The Simple File Transfer Protocol is an old way of transferring files between computers.
SMTP	TCP	25	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is the message-exchange standard for the Internet. SMTP enables you to move messages from one e-mail server to another.
SMTPS	TCP	465	This is a more secure version of SMTP that runs over SSL.
SNMP	TCP/UDP	161	Simple Network Management Program.
SNMP-TRAPS	TCP/UDP	162	Traps for use with the SNMP (RFC:1215).
SQL-NET	TCP	1521	Structured Query Language is an interface to access data on many different types of database systems, including mainframes, midrange systems, UNIX systems and network servers.
SSDP	UDP	1900	The Simple Service Discovery Protocol supports Universal Plug-and-Play (UPnP).
SSH	TCP/UDP	22	Secure Shell Remote Login Program.
STRM WORKS	UDP	1558	Stream Works Protocol.
SYSLOG	UDP	514	Syslog allows you to send system logs to a UNIX server.
TACACS	UDP	49	Login Host Protocol used for (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System).
TELNET	TCP	23	Telnet is the login and terminal emulation protocol common on the Internet and in UNIX environments. It operates over TCP/IP networks. Its primary function is to allow users to log into remote host systems.
TFTP	UDP	69	Trivial File Transfer Protocol is an Internet file transfer protocol similar to FTP, but uses the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) rather than TCP (Transmission Control Protocol).
VDOLIVE	TCP UDP	7000 user-defined	A videoconferencing solution. The UDP port number is specified in the application.

F

Open Software Announcements

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/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.2, October 3rd, 2004

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zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.1.3, July 9th, 1998

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The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1950.txt (zlib format), rfc1951.txt (deflate format) and rfc1952.txt (gzip format).

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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G

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Certifications

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Interference Statement

The device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operations.

This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This device generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this device does cause harmful interference to radio/television reception, which can be determined by turning the device off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

1 Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

2 Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.

3 Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

4 Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement

- This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.
- IEEE 802.11b or 802.11g operation of this product in the U.S.A. is firmware-limited to channels 1 through 11.
- To comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, a separation distance of at least 20 cm must be maintained between the antenna of this device and all persons.

Industry Canada Statement

This device complies with RSS-210 of the Industry Canada Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1 this device may not cause interference and

2 this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device

This device has been designed to operate with an antenna having a maximum gain of 2dBi.

Antenna having a higher gain is strictly prohibited per regulations of Industry Canada. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the EIRP is not more than required for successful communication.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

IC Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

注意 !

依據　低功率電波輻射性電機管理辦法

第十二條　經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性及功能。

第十四條　低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現

有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。
前項合法通信，指依電信規定作業之無線電信。低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

本機限在不干擾合法電臺與不受被干擾保障條件下於室內使用。
減少電磁波影響，請妥適使用。

Notices

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device has been designed for the WLAN 2.4 GHz network throughout the EC region and Switzerland, with restrictions in France.

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Viewing Certifications

1. Go to http://www.zyxel.com.
2. Select your product on the ZyXEL home page to go to that product's page.
3. Select the certification you wish to view from this page.

ZyXEL Limited Warranty

ZyXEL warrants to the original end user (purchaser) that this product is free from any defects in material or workmanship for a specific period (the Warranty Period) from the date of purchase. The Warranty Period varies by region. Check with your vendor and/or the authorized ZyXEL local distributor for details about the Warranty Period of this product. During the warranty period, and upon proof of purchase, should the product have indications of failure due to faulty workmanship and/or materials, ZyXEL will, at its discretion, repair or replace the defective products or components without charge for either parts or labor, and to whatever extent it shall deem necessary to restore the product or components to proper operating condition. Any replacement will consist of a new or re-manufactured functionally equivalent product of equal or higher value, and will be solely at the discretion of ZyXEL. This warranty shall not apply if the product has been modified, misused, tampered with, damaged by an act of God, or subjected to abnormal working conditions.

Note

Repair or replacement, as provided under this warranty, is the exclusive remedy of the purchaser. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. ZyXEL shall in no event be held liable for indirect or consequential damages of any kind to the purchaser.

To obtain the services of this warranty, contact your vendor. You may also refer to the warranty policy for the region in which you bought the device at http://www.zyxel.com/web/support_warranty_info.php.

Registration

Register your product online to receive e-mail notices of firmware upgrades and information at www.zyxel.com.

Regulatory Information

European Union

The following information applies if you use the product within the European Union.

Declaration of Conformity with Regard to EU Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE Directive)

Compliance Information for 2.4GHz and 5GHz Wireless Products Relevant to the EU and Other Countries Following the EU Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE Directive)

[Czech]	ZyXEL tímto prohlašuje, že tento zařízení je ve shodě se základními požadavky a dalšími příslušnými ustanoveními směrnice 1999/5/EC.
[Danish]	Undertegnede ZyXEL erklærer herved, at følgende udstyr udstyr overholder de væsentlige krav og øvrige relevante krav i direktiv 1999/5/EF.
[German]	Hiermit erklärt ZyXEL, dass sich das Gerät Ausstattung in Übereinstimmung mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den übrigen einschlägigen Bestimmungen der Richtlinie 1999/5/EU befindet.
[Estonian]	Käesolevaga kinnitab ZyXEL seadme seadmed vastavust direktiivi 1999/5/EÜ põhinõuetele ja nimetatud direktiivist tulenevatele teistele asjakohastele sätetele.
English	Hereby, ZyXEL declares that this equipment is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.
[Spanish]	Por medio de la presente ZyXEL declara que el equipo cumple con los requisitos esenciales y cualesquiera otras disposiciones aplicables o exigibles de la Directiva 1999/5/CE.
[Greek]	ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ ZyXEL ΔΗΛΩΝΕΙ ΟΤΙ εξοπλισμός ΣΥΜΜΟΡΦΩΝΕΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΣ ΟΥΣΙΩΔΕΙΣ ΑΠΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΛΟΙΠΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΑΣ 1999/5/ΕC.
[French]	Par la présente ZyXEL déclare que l'appareil équipements est conforme aux exigences essentielles et aux autres dispositions pertinentes de la directive 1999/5/EC.
[Italian]	Con la presente ZyXEL dichiara che questo attrezzatura è conforme ai requisiti essenziali ed alle altre disposizioni pertinenti stabilite dalla direttiva 1999/5/CE.
[Latvian]	Ar šo ZyXEL deklarē, ka iekārtas atbilst Direktīvas 1999/5/EK būtiskajām prasībām un citiem ar to saistītajiem noteikumiem.
[Lithuanian]	Šiuo ZyXEL deklaruoja, kad šis įranga atitinka esminius reikalavimus ir kitas 1999/5/EB Direktyvos nuostatas.
[Dutch]	Hierbij verklaart ZyXEL dat het toestel uitrusting in overeenstemming is met de essentiële eisen en de andere relevante bepalingen van richtlijn 1999/5/EC.
[Maltese]	Hawnhekk, ZyXEL, jiddikjara li dan tagħmir jikkonforma mal-ħtiġijiet essenzjali u ma provvedimenti oħrajn relevanti li hemm fid-Dirrettiva 1999/5/EC.
[Hungarian]	Alulírott, ZyXEL nyilatkozom, hogy a berendezés megfelel a vonatkozó alapvetõ követelményeknek és az 1999/5/EK irányelv egyéb elõírásainak.
[Polish]	Niniejszym ZyXEL oświadcza, że sprzęt jest zgodny z zasadniczymi wymogami oraz pozostałymi stosownymi postanowieniami Dyrektywy 1999/5/EC.
[Portuguese]	ZyXEL declara que este equipamento está conforme com os requisitos essenciais e outras disposições da Directiva 1999/5/EC.

[Slovenian]	ZyXEL izjavlja, da je ta oprema v skladu z bistvenimi zahtevami in ostalimi relevantnimi določili direktive 1999/5/EC.
[Slovak]	ZyXEL týmto vyhlasuje, že zariadenia spĺňa základné požiadavky a všetky príslušné ustanovenia Smernice 1999/5/EC.
[Finnish]	ZyXEL vakuuttaa täten että laitteet tyyppinen laite on direktiivin 1999/5/EY oleellisten vaatimusten ja sitä koskevien direktiivin muiden ehtojen mukainen.
[Swedish]	Härmed intygar ZyXEL att denna utrustning står I överensstämmelse med de väsentliga egenskapskrav och övriga relevanta bestämmelser som framgår av direktiv 1999/5/EC.
[Bulgarian]	С настоящото ZyXEL декларира, че това оборудване е в съответствие със съществените изисквания и другите приложими разпоредбите на Директива 1999/5/ЕС.
[Icelandic]	Hér með lýsir, ZyXEL því yfir að þessi búnaður er í samræmi við grunnkröfur og önnur viðeigandi ákvæði tilskipunar 1999/5/EC.
[Norwegian]	Erklærer herved ZyXEL at dette utstyret er I samsvar med de grunnleggende kravene og andre relevante bestemmelser I direktiv 1999/5/EF.
[Romanian]	Prin prezenta, ZyXEL declară că acest echipament este în conformitate cu cerinţele esenţiale şi alte prevederi relevante ale Directivei 1999/5/EC.

National Restrictions

This product may be used in all EU countries (and other countries following the EU directive 1999/5/EC) without any limitation except for the countries mentioned below:

Ce produit peut être utilisé dans tous les pays de l'UE (et dans tous les pays ayant transposés la directive 1999/5/CE) sans aucune limitation, excepté pour les pays mentionnés ci-dessous:

Questo prodotto è utilizzabile in tutte i paesi EU (ed in tutti gli altri paesi che seguono le direttive EU 1999/5/EC) senza nessuna limitazione, eccetto per i paesii menzionati di seguito:

Das Produkt kann in allen EU Staaten ohne Einschränkungen eingesetzt werden (sowie in anderen Staaten die der EU Direktive 1995/5/CE folgen) mit Außnahme der folgenden aufgeführten Staaten:

In the majority of the EU and other European countries, the 2, 4- and 5-GHz bands have been made available for the use of wireless local area networks (LANs). Later in this document you will find an overview of countries inwhich additional restrictions or requirements or both are applicable.

The requirements for any country may evolve. ZyXEL recommends that you check with the local authorities for the latest status of their national regulations for both the 2,4- and 5-GHz wireless LANs.

The following countries have restrictions and/or requirements in addition to those given in the table labeled "*Overview of Regulatory Requirements for Wireless LANs*":.

Overview of Regulatory Requirements for Wireless LANs			
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Power Level (EIRP)[1] (mW)	Indoor ONLY	Indoor and Outdoor

2400-2483.5	100		V
5150-5350	200	V	
5470-5725	1000		V

Belgium

The Belgian Institute for Postal Services and Telecommunications (BIPT) must be notified of any outdoor wireless link having a range exceeding 300 meters. Please check http://www.bipt.be for more details.

Draadloze verbindingen voor buitengebruik en met een reikwijdte van meer dan 300 meter dienen aangemeld te worden bij het Belgisch Instituut voor postdiensten en telecommunicatie (BIPT). Zie http://www.bipt.be voor meer gegevens.

Les liaisons sans fil pour une utilisation en extérieur d'une distance supérieure à 300 mètres doivent être notifiées à l'Institut Belge des services Postaux et des Télécommunications (IBPT). Visitez http://www.ibpt.be pour de plus amples détails.

Denmark

In Denmark, the band 5150 - 5350 MHz is also allowed for outdoor usage.

I Danmark må frekvensbåndet 5150 - 5350 også anvendes udendørs.

France

For 2.4 GHz, the output power is restricted to 10 mW EIRP when the product is used outdoors in the band 2454 - 2483.5 MHz. There are no restrictions when used indoors or in other parts of the 2.4 GHz band. Check http://www.arcep.fr/ for more details.

Pour la bande 2.4 GHz, la puissance est limitée à 10 mW en p.i.r.e. pour les équipements utilisés en extérieur dans la bande 2454 - 2483.5 MHz. Il n'y a pas de restrictions pour des utilisations en intérieur ou dans d'autres parties de la bande 2.4 GHz. Consultez http://www.arcep.fr/ pour de plus amples détails.

R&TTE 1999/5/EC		
WLAN 2.4 – 2.4835 GHz		
IEEE 802.11 b/g/n		
Location	Frequency Range(GHz)	Power (EIRP)
Indoor (No restrictions)	2.4 – 2.4835	100mW (20dBm)
Outdoor	2.4 – 2.454	100mW (20dBm)
	2.454 – 2.4835	10mW (10dBm)

Italy

This product meets the National Radio Interface and the requirements specified in the National Frequency Allocation Table for Italy. Unless this wireless LAN product is operating within the boundaries of the owner's property, its use requires a "general authorization." Please check http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/ for more details.

Questo prodotto è conforme alla specifiche di Interfaccia Radio Nazionali e rispetta il Piano Nazionale di ripartizione delle frequenze in Italia. Se non viene installato all 'interno del proprio

fondo, l'utilizzo di prodotti Wireless LAN richiede una “Autorizzazione Generale”. Consultare http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/ per maggiori dettagli.

Latvia

The outdoor usage of the 2.4 GHz band requires an authorization from the Electronic Communications Office. Please check http://www.esd.lv for more details.

2.4 GHz frekvenèu joslas izmantoðanai ârpus telpâm nepiecieðama atïauja no Elektronisko sakaru direkcijas. Vairâk informâcijas: http://www.esd.lv.

Notes:

1. Although Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein are not EU member states, the EU Directive 1999/5/EC has also been implemented in those countries.

2. The regulatory limits for maximum output power are specified in EIRP. The EIRP level (in dBm) of a device can be calculated by adding the gain of the antenna used(specified in dBi) to the output power available at the connector (specified in dBm).

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